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SYNOPSIS

OF



THE CONTENTS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

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FORTY-NINTH EDITION.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY

G. WOODFALL AND SON, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

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1846.

THE present Synopsis is merely intended for the use of Persons who take a cursory view of the Museum. The following is a list of the more ample descriptions of several parts of the Collection, most of which may be purchased at the Museum, and of Messrs. Longman and Co., Payne and Foss, W. Pickering, and D. Colnaghi.

- Description of the Ancient Terracottas, by T. Combe, 1810, 4to. £1 11s. 6d.  
Marbles, Pt. 1, by the same, 1812, 4to. £1 5s.  
Part 2, by the same, 1815, 4to. £2 12s. 6d.  
Part 3, by the same, 1813, 4to. £1 10s.  
Part 4, by the same, 1820, 4to. £2 2s.  
Part 5, by E. Hawkins, 1826, 4to. £1 1s.  
Part 6, by C. R. Cockerell, 1830, 4to. £2 2s.  
Part 7, by E. Hawkins, 1835, 4to. £2 2s.  
Part 8, by the same, 1839, 4to. £3 3s.  
Part 9, by the same, 1842, 4to. £2 2s.  
Part 10, by the same, 1845, 4to. £3 3s.
- Veterum Populorum et Regum Numi, ed. Taylor Combe, 1814, 4to. £4 4s.  
Nummi Veteres in Museo R. P. Knight ab ipso descripti, 1830, 4to. £1 15s.  
Catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic Coins, by Edward Hawkins, 1826, 4to. £1 4s.  
Printed Books, 1813—1819, 7 vols. 8vo. £4 4s.  
Vol. 1, folio, 1841, 18s. sheets; 20s. boards.  
the Cottonian MSS. by J. Planta, 1802, folio.  
Harleian MSS. by H. Wanley and Rev. R. Nares, 1808, 3 vols. fol.  
With a 4th Vol. of Index.  
MSS. of the King's Library, by D. Casley, 1734, 4to.  
MSS. by Rev. S. Ayscough, 1782, 2 vols. 4to.  
MSS. formerly F. Hargrave's, by H. Ellis, 1818, 4to. 12s.  
Lansdowne MSS. by F. Douce and H. Ellis, 1819, fol.
- Fac Simile of the Codex Alexandrinus, 3 vol. fol. £18.  
Catalogue of the Geographical Collection in the Library of K. Geo. III. 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4s.  
Arundel MSS. fol. 1834. £1 8s.; or with col. Plates, £4 14s. 6d.  
Burney MSS. fol. 1840. 18s.; or with coloured Plates, £3 3s.
- Index to the Arundel and the Burney MSS. fol. 1840, 15s.  
Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars Prima, codices Syriacos et Carshunicos amplectens, fol. 1838. 12s.  
Catalogue of MS. Music in the British Museum. 8vo. 1842. 5s.  
MS. Maps, Charts, and Plans, 2 vols. 8vo, 1844. £1.  
Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Part I. 1839, 4to. 10s.  
Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character, Part I. fol. 1841. £1 1s.  
Part II. fol. 1842. £1 10s.  
Part III. fol. 1844. £1 16s.
- Papyri in the Hieroglyphic and Hieratic Characters, from the Collection of the Earl of Belmore. fol. 1843. 6s.  
Egyptian Monuments, from the Collection of the Earl of Belmore. fol. 1843. 15s.  
List of Mammalia. 12mo, 1843. 2s. 6d.  
Birds, Part I. 12mo, 1844. 1s.  
Part III. 12mo, 1844. 2s.  
Tortoises, Crocodiles and Amphibians, 12mo, 1844. 1s.  
Myriapoda. 12mo, 1844. 4d.  
Lepidoptera, Part I. 12mo, 1844. 2s. 6d.  
Lizards, 12mo, 1845. 3s. 6d.

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*IN the ENTRANCE COURT of the Museum, sheltered by the Colonnade,  
are*

*The remains of a Canoe found in 1834 at South Stoke, in Sussex,  
presented by the late Earl of Egremont;*

*A large wooden Idol from Otaheite, presented by Mr. W. Howard;  
and*

*A sepulchral Stèle, with a few architectural fragments, part of the  
Elgin Collection.*

# SYNOPSIS

OF THE

## CONTENTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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THE FOUNDATION of the BRITISH MUSEUM originated with the will of Sir HANS SLOANE, who during a long period of practice as a physician had accumulated, in addition to a considerable Library of Books and Manuscripts, the largest collection of objects of Natural History and Works of Art of his time. These he directed should be offered after his death, which took place in 1753, to Parliament. The offer was accepted: and the Act of 26 Geo. II., which directed that purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts; and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been given to the Government for public use in the reign of Will. III., should, with these, form one General Collection.

In the spring of 1754 the mansion in Great Russell Street, then known as Montagu House, was bought as a repository for the whole. Between 1755 and 1759 the different Collections were removed into it, and it was determined that the new Institution should bear the name of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Till the arrival of the Egyptian Antiquities from Alexandria, in 1801, Montagu House was competent to the reception of all its acquisitions. The Egyptian Monuments, most of them of too massive a character for the floors of a private dwelling, first suggested the necessity of an ad-

ditional building, rendered still more indispensable by the purchase of the Townley Marbles in 1805. A Gallery adequate to the reception of both was completed in 1807; after which, although the Trustees meditated, and had plans drawn for new buildings, none were undertaken till 1823, when, upon the donation from his Majesty King George IV. of the Library collected by King George III., the Government ordered drawings to be prepared for the erection of an entire new Museum, a portion of one wing of which was to be occupied by the recently acquired Library. This wing, on the Eastern side of the then Museum Garden, was finished in 1828; and the Northern, and a part of the Western compartment of a projected Square have been since completed. The principal floor of the Northern portion is devoted to the general Library, removed from the former House: that of the Western, both below and above, to ancient Sculpture and Antiquities generally. A part of the lower floor of the Eastern wing is devoted to the Library of Manuscripts. The upper floors, both of the Eastern and Northern sides of the square, contain the Collections of Natural History. The new Southern Front of the Museum is at present in progress. The last remain of the original Building was removed in 1845.

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## ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

THE Visitor to the Museum having passed the Entrance in Great Russell Street, is at present conducted, by a temporary Staircase, to a Landing, from which he can either descend to the Gallery of Antiquities hereafter described, or in the more regular course of his Circuit, ascend to the

## ETHNOGRAPHICAL ROOM.

At the right hand side of the door, entering the Room, is a gilt image of Guadma, a Burmese idol, and the symbolical representation of his foot. *Presented by Captain Marryat, R. N.*

A Chinese bell, from a Buddhist temple near Ningpo. The upper part ornamented with an imperial dragon, the national emblem of China, crouching, and forming the handle. Beneath this is the orifice where the clapper has been placed. The upper part is ornamented with figures of Buddh, cast in salient relief, and covered with an inscription, also in relief, separated by four broad bands, of large characters, eight lines of poetry relative to the Buddhist religion, out of one of the religious books of this sect. The smaller inscriptions in a Sanscrit character, are entitled the Prayer of Füh (Buddh); with a list of names of believing doctors and faithful ladies. The inscriptions at the lower part contain a similar list of names, and the names and titles of the makers, and of the authorities of the Teen-pe-ling temple, and of the civil and military officers of the city of Ningpo under whom the bell was cast, in the 19th regnal year of Taou Kwang, the present emperor, the 36th cyclary year, on a morning of the eighth moon (A. D. 1839-40). *Presented by HER MAJESTY, 1844.*

Immediately beyond the Bell, stands, within a Case, a Model of a moveable Temple, called in the Carnatic, Therup, or Rhudum. *Presented by Charles Marsh, Esq., 1793.*

Cases 1, 2. Various Chinese and Japanese figures, chiefly divinities. Chinese rustic's hat, soldier's hat; matchlock bow and arrows; gun label; sight for a common pipe; shoes from Japan; mirrors, screens, weights, money-changer's board, measures, and other objects, from China and Japan. Many of these *presented by J. Reeves, Esq.*

Case 3. Figure in agalmatolite of the goddess Kwan-yin. *Presented by G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.* Two gilt figures, taken during the war from a private chapel behind How-kwa's hong. *Presented by Capt. Sir E. Belcher, R. N.*

Cases 4, 5. Various musical instruments from China. *Presented by G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.*; and an Imperial tablet in honour of a lady, from the Temple of Confucius, at Choosan. *Presented by W. B. Farror, Esq., R. N.*

Cases 6, 7. Various divinities of the Hindu Pantheon, in wood, composition, and bronze; ancient copper-plates, containing grants of land; and an inlaid box from the Pelew islands.

Cases 8, 9. Models of various Hindu casts; measures, vessels, and



objects from India; specimens of early Hindu sculpture and Hindu divinities.

Cases 10, 11. Arms, &c., chiefly from Northern India. On the lower case are various figures of Guadma, from Birmah. *Presented by Capt. Stafford.*

Cases 12, 13. Baskets from Abyssinia; Fetishes, hats, and specimens of native cloth from Africa.

Cases 14, 15. A piece of cloth,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, decorated with borders and various stellated patterns, produced by discharging the deep colour of the indigo; it is woven in narrow strips, each three inches wide. Another piece of cloth, formed of similar strips, but the check pattern produced in the weaving. A piece of very narrow cloth, of the original width before it is made up for use. From Africa. *Presented by Major Denham and Captain Clapperton.* A Foulah cloak, formed of very narrow strips of cloth, a cap, and a musical instrument, from the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. *Presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* A cap, made of a fine mat, from the Cape of Good Hope. *Presented by Captain Duncan, 1780.* Several pieces of cloth formed of narrow strips on a white ground; a white cloth, painted with black patterns; two others made of different coloured stripes; and a single stripe formed of three different colours; a piece of very fine matting; a child's umbrella, or sun-shade, covered with various coloured and printed cottons, and stripes of woollen cloth, with a carved wooden top; an iron padlock and keys; four variously shaped earthenware tobacco-pipe heads; a small earthen pan, with a deeply notched edge; a small basket; a string of beads resembling spangles, formed from shells; a fly-flapper, made from hair; a shuttle and reel of thread belonging to the loom; a musical instrument; a leathern pouch, surrounded by stripes of leather, and worked with leather and cloth in different patterns; a short dagger, and a wooden handle and sheath, ornamented with brass; a pair of worked sandals; two arrows with steel heads; a large leathern cushion, and a stool of carved zesso wood. On the top of the Case is a loom for weaving the narrow cloth, used by the Africans. All from Ashantee. *Presented by T. E. Bowdich, Esq., and described in his Travels, p. 307, &c.* A hammock, from Africa, *presented by H. Bright, Esq.;* and a pair of sandals, from Ashantee, *presented by Mr. Fenton.* War-horn of the king of the Ashantees, made of a human jaw and an elephant's tusk. *Presented by J. Whitfield, Esq.* Various vases, baskets, strainers, specimens of cloth, bottle of pigment for the eyes, from the last Niger Expedition. *Presented by Capt. H. Dundas Trotter, R.N., 1843, and the Colonial Office, 1844.*

Cases 16, 17. Esquimaux dresses, from Winter Island; a whalebone net, used by the Esquimaux for laying under their beds; a wooden bowl; a cup and spoon made of the horns of the musk ox; a bone ornament, from Savage Island; some Esquimaux arms; a small basket; a pair of eye-shades formed of bone; a bow-string; a culinary vessel and lamp, cut out of stone. Over the Cases is a sledge from Baffin's Bay, which, together with the rest of these articles, was brought to England by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, in 1822. Esquimaux dresses from Point Hope; a steersman's cap, from West Georgia; men's boots, and



an Esquimaux landing net, formed of whalebone, from Kotzebue Sound; a band, worn as a *maro*, from Egmont Island; a pair of women's boots, from Cape Thomson; a dart-thrower, from Point Barrow; and a carved paddle, from Otaheite. A harpoon line, made of the skin of a Wallruss, and a sail of the intestines of the same animal, from Kotzebue Sound; two large teeth of the Wallruss, from Behring's Straits; a stone club used for bruising nuts, and three fine mats, from Egmont Island; a cap, ornamented with tufts of feather and hair; several bows and arrows, some of the latter tipped with obsidian and bone, from California; and a small harpoon, with a moveable tip, for spearing fish, from Point Barrow. Over the cases are several other spears, arrows, and harpoons, from the Pacific Ocean. Collected during Capt. Beechey's voyage of discovery, A. D. 1825—1828.

Cases 18, 19. Flower pots of bark and porcupine quills, the work of the Micmac Indians. *Presented by Dr. Farish.* Articles from the west coast of North America and the South Seas, chiefly *presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Captain James Cook, R. N., and Archibald Menzies, Esq.* Many of them are figured in Captain Cook's Voyages. Fishing implements from Nootka Sound and Oonalashka; harpoons; lines made of sinews, and of sea-weed (a species of *Fucus*), &c. Models of fishing-boats, &c.; waterproof fishing-jackets, made of the intestines of the whale, from Nootka Sound.—Several caps of wood, representing heads of beasts; a bird's head of wood, ornamented with feathers, &c.; a wooden coat of armour; birds made of wood, hollow, and containing stones, used as rattles; from Nootka and Oonalashka.

Cases 20—22. Warlike implements, and various tools, clubs, adzes, &c.; Patoo-patoos of wood and bone, &c. Various domestic utensils from the same part of the coast. A screen made of the feathers of an eagle; knives; spoons; eating-bowls; bread made of the root of the Casada tree (a species of *Jatropha*), with an unprepared piece of the latter.—Caps of various shapes and colours, some with representations of the whale fishery; combs, &c.; from Nootka and Oonalashka. Baskets made in various parts of the west coast of North America.—Mattings, &c. The inner bark of a species of cypress (*CUPRESSUS thuyoides*) in its different stages of preparation, for making mats, articles of dress, &c.; a garment made of this bark by the natives of Banks's Island. Specimens of sculpture; imitations of the human form; masks, &c. Model of a cradle, showing the manner in which the flat-head Indians compress their children's skulls, from the Columbia river. *Presented by R. Brinsley Hinds, R. N., 1842.*

Cases 23, 24. Various objects, chiefly collected in Mexico, and purchased at the sale of the Mexican Museum belonging to Mr. Bullock; they consist of small statues formed of various stones, and of rude workmanship; a mask of stone; two statues and five fragments of terracotta, found on the mountains of Tezeosingo, the pyramids of St. Taun de Toetiutican; an adze; a heart-shaped ornament of serpentine, with engraved characters resembling hieroglyphics; two vases of alabaster, one with the head and arms of a monkey sculptured on it, the other with the head, tail, and wings of a cock; a small terracotta statue of a sitting figure, similar to an Egyptian sphinx; a head of a boy in basalt; a small vase-shaped statue; an Azteek mirror, made of a large

plate of obsidian, polished on both sides; a large double bottle of black earthenware, one of the bottles with the head of a dog, the other with that of a bird; a small earthen vessel in the form of a dog; several knives formed of obsidian, with two of the larger pieces from which they have been split; an incense-burner in the form of an owl; a bust of a female sculptured in lava, with a turreted head-dress, having some resemblance to the Isis of the Egyptians; another of a priest with a mitre-shaped cap decorated with jewels and a feather, and with long pendent ear-rings; the greater part of the body is covered by a large snake, its head being on the right side of the figure; the eyes of this bust were probably supplied by jewels; a statue of an Azteek princess in a sitting posture; her feet are bent under her, and her hands rest upon her knees; a small serpent idol, probably one of the Penates, or household gods\*. Pipe of steatite from the Coast of America. *Presented by Captain Vetch, 1842.* Various terracotta idols from Anahuac, in Mexico.

Cases 25—30. Large collection of Aztec or Toltec antiquities, excavated by Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N., in the island of Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, consisting of vases, idols, heads, arrow and spear heads in obsidian, bronze cascabels, bone pins, studs, stone troughs for bruising corn, and two human skulls.

Cases 31—34. Various implements and utensils, poisoned arrow, and blow-tubes used by the native tribes of British and French Guiana. *Presented by Sir R. H. Schomburgh and H. C. Rothery, Esq.*

Cases 35—37. Some objects from French Guiana; gourds decorated by negroes in that part; whip, spurs; water-bag from Para; and collection of pottery from sepulchres of the ancient inhabitants in the vicinity of Parah; also bowls and calabashes decorated by negroes at Parah. *Presented by Reginald Graham, Esq.*

Cases 38, 39. Silver ornaments found on the bodies in the sepulchres of Peru. Mummy of a child, from Arica in Peru. *Presented by the Earl of Colchester, 1832.* Cloth which enveloped the dead bodies of ancient Peruvians; cups, a harpoon, sling, fishing-line, fishes' eyes, basket, and Indian corn; from the tombs of children of the ancient Peruvians. The globular vessels were placed, with Indian corn, under the breasts of the dead bodies. *Presented by the Rev. W. V. Hennah, 1828.* Seven vessels from tombs of aboriginal Peruvians of maritime provinces on the coast of the Pacific. One vase from Tiaquauco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley, from Mr. Pentland's Collection.* Three mortars, silver images, and vessels; from the tombs of aboriginal Peruvians in the island of Titicaca. *Collected by J. Pentland, Esq., and presented by the Right Hon. the Earl Dudley.* Five earthen images, from tombs in Vera Cruz. *Presented by G. A. Princep, Esq., 1821.* Bronze tool from Truxillo. *Presented by N. R. Brassey, 1840.* Stone basin, ornamented with serpents; a smaller basin ornamented in the angles, at the outside, by four animals; a small vessel in the form of a Llama, from the Temple of the Sun at Cusco. *Presented by the Earl Dudley, from Mr. Pentland's Collection.* A vessel in the form of a human figure. *From the Sloane*

\* There are some other Mexican sculptures at present in the Ante Room, next the Elgin Marbles, which are too heavy to be exhibited here.

*Collection, No. 404.* Two desiccated mummies, one with its wrappers, from Gachansipa, in New Granada. *Presented by R. Bunch, Esq., of H. M. Legation.* Vessels in various forms, from tombs of the aboriginal Peruvians. *Chiefly from the Sloane and Towneley Collections.*

Cases 40, 41. A seal-skin dress; a dog's harness for a sledge, and the handle of an instrument for throwing bird-darts, from the coast of Labrador; a pair of boots ornamented with leather of different colours, with divided toes; a leathern whip, and some arrows from the interior of Peru. A quiver formed of palm leaves, containing small poisoned arrows; a bag of netted twine, with bombax and some poisoned arrows from the Indians of the Marañon. *Presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N.* Various wampum belts, and a pair of eye-shades, formed of wood. *From the Sloane Collection.* A straw hat, a poncho, or cloak, leggings, shoes, spurs, and stirrups. *From Chili.* *Presented by — Sinclair, Esq.* A coat of mail formed of seven folds of horse skin, used by the Araucarian Indians on the west coast of South America, taken from the body of an Indian who was shot by a party of Chilian Indians, sent to disperse an incursion of the native tribes; a pair of spurs; a couple of balls, united by a cord, which are used to destroy the wild animals; and a pair of rattles; all from the coast of Patagonia. Two baskets made of a species of *juncus*; two water-baskets made of the bark of a birch; a bladder, containing a pigment used by the natives; a quiver, some arrows, and a bow; the rope of a canoe; a necklace formed of shells; and an axe, the iron of which was probably obtained from an English or American ship, from Terra del Fuego. Vessels from tombs of ancient Peruvians.

Cases 43—45. Otaheite winter and summer cloths, made of the bark of the paper mulberry (*Broussonetia*), and variously dyed.—A mourning dress; a breast-plate made of feathers, &c., used in war. Coarse mats for sails, &c. Basket-work and cordage.—Ornamental mats made of a kind of flag; a dancing apron, &c., from Otaheite. Fishing implements. Various utensils made of a basaltic stone; rasps made of shagreen; wooden pillows; adzes of a kind of jade called axe-stone, &c.—Ornamental carvings; cloth-beater; plaited hair; tattooing instruments; a planting spade made of a fragment of a shield; nose flutes; a bread fruit. Various stone adzes, hatchets, &c. Large cloaks; aprons; helmets; hats; distorted human figures; &c., made of feathers. From the Sandwich Islands. Various specimens of mats and cloths; gorgets made of red seeds, &c. Cordage; slings; cloth-beaters; hair for ornamental head-dresses. Fishing-hooks made of bones and shells; saws made of sharks' teeth; and other tools. From the Sandwich Islands.

Cases 46—48. Articles of ornament; bracelets made of boars' tusks, and of tortoise-shell; assortment of shells and seeds, &c. Necklaces, and other ornaments. Coverings for the legs, composed of shells, seeds, and teeth, used in dancing; round mirrors made of a black slaty stone, which is wetted when used; quoits, weights, &c. From the Sandwich Islands. Small cloaks, a head-dress, and other ornaments made of feathers; a specimen of the species of creeper (*Certhia vestitaria*) which supplies the red feathers. Fans; wooden bowls

supported by grotesque figures for ornament. Mostly from the Marquesas.

Cases 49, 50. Objects, chiefly cloth and utensils, from *Tahiti*.

Cases 51, 52. Specimens of cloth, matting, and cordage. Basket-work, plain and ornamented; sun-screens,—ornamental basket-work; various pouches; a dancing-dress made of the fibres of the bark of cocoa-nuts.—From the Friendly Islands. Fishing implements, hooks, and various nets; models of canoes; adzes; tattooing instruments; rasps, &c. Various articles of ornament; necklaces made of shells, seeds, &c.; combs; bracelets; kernels of a nut which, when burnt, yields a strong light. Aprons, and other ornaments, made of the thigh-bones of a small bird; nasal flutes; fly-flaps, a shuttle, &c. Various Cava bowls of wood, curiously carved; some earthen vessels, &c. From the Friendly Islands.

Cases 53, 54. Various specimens of matting and cordage, mostly made of the New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*). Sundry woven articles; belts, &c. Fishing nets; hooks, cordage, &c. Articles of ornament; combs, necklaces, &c. Specimens of carving in wood and bone; pipes, and other musical wind instruments. Warlike instruments; conchs used in war; clubs; saws made of sharks' teeth for dissecting the bodies of slain enemies; two human hands, being parts of the body of a slain enemy. Tools of various kinds, &c. Various wooden boxes, ornamented with carvings. Boat scoops, &c. From New Zealand. Liku, or petticoat worn by the women of the Feejees. Presented by *R. Brinsley Hinds, R. N., 1842*. Four stones for grinding corn, from Australia. Presented by *Captain G. Grey, Governor of South Australia, 1840*. A New Zealand kite. Presented by *Mr. Read, 1843*.

Cases 55, 56. Contain specimens of native cloth, some used by females as girdles to incircle the waist, their only clothing in these Islands, of a maroon colour, or else cream white, with a pattern rudely delineated, representing crosses, stars, &c. Besides these are a shaggy white mat used for the same purpose made of fibre, and sleeping mats of rushes plaited to various degrees of fineness, from the islands of New Caledonia, Navigators' Islands, &c. The upper part of this Case contains a short club, with conical and pointed head, from Tonga Island, and two others with heads in the shape of hawks' bills, from the Isle of Pines. At the side of the Case is another club. In the centre are bows and arrows from Euramengo or Erromango, and Navigators' Islands, and loops used in projecting spears from Navigators' Islands; beneath these are plumes of feathers and combs from the same locality; the leaf-shaped comb, and its companion, are from N. Hebrides, and the bamboo comb, for the back hair, from New Caledonia. The specimen of chiefs' hair, showing the mode in which it is worn by the natives, is from Navigators' Islands. Two fly-flaps, or fans of fibres, one stained black, from the same place, and a wood-smoother, or plane, and two fans composed of fibres, one uncoloured, the other stained black, also from Navigators' Islands. A hatchet, with a celt-shaped blade, made from a piece of green jade, or nephrite, with a tobacco-pipe of wood from New Caledonia. In the lower division are two fishing lines and hooks, with artificial baits, from



Navigators' Islands; a net, with broken shells instead of leads to sink it, and small bundles of the bark of a tree for floats, from New Caledonia. A wooden idol, the household god of a chief's family, from Navigators' Islands; and a jar, or vase of red earthenware, from Fidjee, or Feeje Island. At the sides of the Case are two clubs, one ornamented with a kind of native fringe of a red colour round the handle, and one spindle-shaped, from Tanna Island. Also a woman's bonnet, formed of tortoise-shell, from Navigators' Islands. It is composed of thin laminæ or plates of the shell, drilled and perforated, and then sewed or tied together. The back of this article has been decorated with portions of printed cotton. *Presented by HER MAJESTY, 1841.*

Cases 58—61. Various specimens of native cloth from the South Seas.

Over Cases 1—3. A loom; Chinese war shield of the Tigers of War, or Imperial troops; Chinese umbrella and fan, from India; musical instruments.

Over Cases 4—13. Bronze figures of Hindu divinities.

Over Cases 14—24. Drums of native tribes from N. America; sledge of the Esquimaux, and canoe with its paddles, from Behring's Straits. *Presented by Capt. Beechey, R. N.*

Over Cases 26—23. Canoe.

Cases 62—74. Objects chiefly from Australia. These Cases are not finally arranged.

Over Cases 38, 39. Large wooden drum, made of trunk of a tree, with lateral opening.

Over Cases 42—45. Canoe composed of many pieces of wood sewn together, from Queen Charlotte's Island.

Over Cases 48—50. Mats.

Over Cases 51—61. Large canoe from South Seas.

In the recesses between the Cases are various spears and idols, not finally arranged.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

*Jan. 14, 1846.*

## MAMMALIA SALOON\*.

THE collection of ANIMALS is contained in two Galleries, and for the convenience of exhibition is arranged in two series. The BEASTS, BIRDS, REPTILES, FISH, and the specimens of the other smaller animals kept in spirits, are exhibited in the Wall Cases. The hard parts of the Radiated, Annulose, and Molluscous animals, as SHELLS, CORALS, SEA EGGS, STAR FISH, CRUSTACEA, and INSECTS, are arranged, as are also the SKULLS of the smaller beasts, and the EGGS of BIRDS, in a series in the Table Cases of the several rooms.

In the WALL CASES of this Saloon are arranged the specimens of Rapacious and Hoofed Beasts, and OVER THE CASES are the different kinds of Seals (*Phocæ*), Manatees, and Porpoises (*Delphini*); and on the FLOOR of the room are placed the larger hoofed beasts, which cannot, on account of their size, be arranged in their proper places in the Cases.

## CASES 1—28. THE RAPACIOUS BEASTS.

Cases 1—7. The various kinds of Cats, as the lion (*Leo*), from South Africa; tiger, from India; the jaguar, and the different kinds of ocelots, from Central America; the wild cats of Europe; the chaus, from North Africa and Asia; the booted cat of the Cape of Good Hope; hunting leopard of India and Africa; the lynx, from Sardinia and the South of Spain, and from Canada; and the caracal of South Africa and India.

Case 8. The *Hyænas*, as the striped hyæna (*Hyæna striata*) of Egypt; the spotted hyæna, from South Africa, with its young, which is blackish brown.

Case 9. The true Civets, as the African civet, from the warmer parts of Africa; the zibet of India and China, and the spotted zibet, or tangalung, from Sumatra. These animals all yield the secretion that has long been esteemed by some as a scent. The hyæna civet, or Proteles, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the slender ring-tailed Prionodon, from Malacca. The lower shelves contain the various species of genets, from the Cape of Good Hope, Abyssinia, and Western Africa.

Case 10. The different species of Ichneumons or herpestes, the Mungos, from Asia and Africa; and the Suricate, from the Cape of Good Hope and Central Africa.

Case 11. The different species of *Paradoxurus*, *Paguma*, *Hemigalea*, and *Benturong*, which inhabit India, Sumatra, and the other Asiatic islands; the Cynogale, from Borneo; and the *Nandina*, which comes from Western Africa; and the *Bassaris* or house marten of the Mexicans.

Cases 12, 13. The different species of Dogs, as the Newfound-

\* For an explanation of the method on which the Zoological Collection is arranged, and a list of the genera, see a small work called the "Guide to the Zoological Collection," sold in the Hall; where may also be had a List of the Specimens of Mammalia, with their Synonymes. List of the Specimens of Birds, Parts I. and III. Catalogue of Reptiles, Parts I. and II. List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects, Part 1, List of the specimens of Myriapodes.

land dog; the wolf of North America and Europe; the wild dogs of India, Africa, and North America.

Cases 14, 15. The different kind of Foxes of Europe, America, Africa, and India.

Case 16. The four-toed hunting dog of South Africa and Abyssinia, and the large-eared dog of the Cape of Good Hope.

Case 17. The various species of Martens (*Martes*) of Europe and America; weasels from Europe and America; the masked weasel of Mexico, the Siberian weasel, the Himalayan weasel, the polecats of Europe and America, the False Sable of America, and the Vison or lesser otter, of North America and Northern Europe; and the Zorilla of the warmer parts of Africa.

Case 18. The Gluttons, from North America and Europe; the ratel, from the Cape and India; and the tiara and the grisson, from Central America and the West Indies. Then follow the helictis or musk weasel of the Chinese; the skunk of North America; the marputio and conepats of Central and Southern America; the stinkard, or mydaus, of Java; the sand bear (*Arctonyx*) of India; the badger of Europe; and the Labrador badger, or taxidea, of North America.

Case 19. The Otters, as the common otter of Europe, and the species from America and Asia; the muffled otter of North America; the clawless otters of the Cape of Good Hope and of Java and India; and the seal-like sea otter of the west coast of America.

Case 20. The Bears, as the Malay bear of Sumatra and Borneo; the white bear of the Arctic Ocean; and the sloth bear of India.

Case 21. The kinkajou of Central America; the wah (*Ailurus*) of Nepal; the different varieties or species of coati mondi, and of racoons, from America.

Case 22. The INSECTIVOROUS BEASTS, as the moles of Europe; the marsh mole of Canada and North America; the golden moles of the Cape; and the star-nosed Mole, with its long thick tail, from North America; the Tupai or insectivorous squirrel of Java, Sumatra and India; the elephant shrew of North and South Africa; the shrew mice of Europe, Asia and America, especially the large blue shrew of India and the Cape of Good Hope; the desman, or musk shrew of the Pyrenees and Russia; the naked-tailed weasel (*Gymnura*) of Malacca; and the various kinds of hedgehogs, from Europe, Asia, and Africa, as the tenrecs of Madagascar and Western Africa.

Cases 23—31. The different sorts of Marsupial Animals. Those in Cases 23—30 are only found in Australia, and those in Case 31 are from America.

Case 23. The different kinds of Phalangers, as the white-tailed opossums; the New Holland bears from Australia; and the true Phalangers, which are only found in Amboyna and New Ireland; the tarsipes of South Australia, and the wombat of Australasia.

Case 24. On the left half, the Flying Phalangers, as the Petaurus; the Norfolk Island flying squirrel, and the flying mouse, or acrobate. The right half of this Case contains part of the Kangaroos.

Case 25. The different kinds of the true kangaroos of Australia, and the tree kangaroo of New Guinea.

Cases 26—28. The various species of wallabees (*Halmaturus*); the long-nosed kangaroos, and the rock kangaroos.

Case 29. The jerboa kangaroos, and the rat-tailed kangaroos; the kangaroo hares; and at the bottom the koala of Australia.

Case 30. The Australian Opossums, as the bandicoots (*Perameles*); the pig foot opossum; the daysures, the zebra wolf, and the Australian devil; the phascogales and the banded myrmecobii.

Case 31. The Opossums of America. And below, a few of the smaller specimens of Seals, as the young of the harp seal, with its white fur, as it is when it is first born; and the young of the eared seal, from the Cape of Good Hope.

### CASES 32—52. THE HOOFED BEASTS.

Cases 32, 33. The Yac ox, from Thibet; and two specimens of the small Indian humped cattle.

Cases 34—41. The various genera and species of Antelopes.

Cases 42, 43. The various kinds of Goats.

Cases 44, 45. The various kinds of Sheep.

Case 46. The Llamas, from Peru, as the brown wild llama, and the more domesticated varieties, called Alpaca, which differ in colour, some being black and others variegated. In this Case is the black fawn of one of the black specimens.

Cases 47—50. The different kinds of Deer, as the roebuck of Europe, the axis of India, the ahu or tailless roe of Siberia.

Case 51. The Musks, as the musk from Thibet and Siberia; the small kanchil and pelandor, from the islands of the Indian Ocean, as Singapore, Java, and Sumatra; the meminna, from Madras.

Case 52. The ant-eater of South America. The pangolins of Africa and India. The armadillos of South America.

Case 53. The sloth of South America. The water-mole or mullingon, and the echidna or spiny ant-eater of Australia, which have beaks like birds.

ON THE TOP OF THE CASES are arranged the different kinds of seals, porpoises and dolphins, as the common seal and the great seal; both found on the coast of England. The flat-haired seal; the leonine seal, or maned eared seal, from the Southern Ocean. The manatee, from Western Africa. The Cape porpoise, and the Cape dolphin; and the platanista, or long-beaked dolphin of the Ganges.

ON THE FLOOR, on the west side of the room, are placed the specimens which are too large for the Cases, and of the hard-skinned animals which are not injured by exposure; as the black antelope, from Central Africa. The equine antelope; the brindled knoo; the impofo or eland; the water bock; the koodoo, from the Cape of Good Hope. The wild ox, from Chillingham Park. A young giraffe, from Central Africa. On the other side is a large giraffe from the Cape, the skeleton of an elephant from India; the skeletons of a wolf from the Arctic regions; of a kangaroo from New Holland; a seal, from the British coast; an American deer; and of an Indian tapir, to exhibit the peculiarities of the bones in the animals of the different orders. A young



hippopotamus, and the male, female and young of the wart-nosed pig, from South Africa. The Ethiopian hogs, from South Africa and Abyssinia. The brown tapir, from America; and the black and white tapir, from Sumatra; the collared and white-lipped peccaries, from Central America.

IN FOUR TABLE CASES in this room, is arranged a series of the skulls of the smaller mammalia, to explain the characters of the order and families; as, the skull of a monkey; of the slender loris; of the different kinds of fruit-eating and insect-eating bats; the various species of dogs, cats, weasels, mice, rats, squirrels; the capybara; and the musk, from Thibet.

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## EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

The *Wall Cases* contain the collection of BIRDS; the smaller *Table Cases* in each recess contain BIRDS' EGGS, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger *Table Cases*, in the centre of the Room, contain the collection of SHELLS of MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS; and on the top of the Wall Cases is a series of HORNS of hoofed quadrupeds.

### Cases 1—35. The RAPTORIAL BIRDS.

They are subdivided into the following great divisions. The DIURNAL BIRDS of PREY are contained in Cases 1—30.

Case 1. The Bearded Vulture of the Alps and Himalayan mountains. These birds live chiefly on carrion.

Cases 2—7. Various species of Vultures, as the Alpine vulture, from North Africa; the black, carrion, and king vultures, from North and South America; the Californian, and condor, or great vulture of the Andes; the fulvous vulture, from Europe and Africa; cinereous vulture, from Northern Africa; sociable vulture, from South Africa; and the Angola vulture, from Congo.

Cases 8—30. The falcons, which are further divided:

Cases 8—17. The different Eagles which prey on living quadrupeds, birds and fish, as the golden eagle of the British Isles, &c.; booted eagle of Egypt; crested goshawk, of South America; Brazilian eagle; laughing falcon, from British Guiana; harpy eagle of South America; bacha eagle of India and Africa; Jean le Blanc eagle of Europe, Java, &c.; marine eagle, from Indian Archipelago; osprey, from various parts of the world; short-tailed falcon, from the Cape of Good Hope; and the Pondicherry eagle, from the continent of India, which bird is worshipped by the Brahmins.

Case 18. The different species of Caracaras, which are peculiar to South America, as the red-throated falcon, chimachima, and the Brazilian kite.

Cases 19—24. Specimens of Buzzards: they are sluggish, and pounce on their prey on the ground, as the craxirex, from Galapagos; Buzzard; and the rough-legged falcon of the British Isles.

Cases 22, 23. Various species of Kites: the weakness of their bill occasions some of them to feed principally on insects; as the cohy falcon of India; honey buzzard, from various parts of the world; swallow-tailed falcon of North America; kite of Britain; and the spotted-tailed hobby of North America.

Cases 24—26. The true Falcons, which are the most courageous in proportion to their size of all the birds of prey; as the jer-falcon, peregrine falcon; hobby, and kestrels, &c., of Great Britain, &c.

Case 27. The Sparrow-hawks: these birds skim the earth with a rapid flight, seizing their prey upon the wing; as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk of the British Isles, and others.

Cases 28—30. The Harriers: these birds generally fly very low over the marshes, and strike their prey on the ground; as the chanting falcon of the Cape of Good Hope; Madagascar falcon; secretary, of the Cape of Good Hope; hen harrier, ash-coloured falcon, and moor buzzard, of the British Isles, &c.

#### Cases 31—35. The NOCTURNAL RAPTorial BIRDS,

Which are subdivided thus:

Case 31. Hawk-owls, as the Canada owl; snowy owl of Orkney and North America.

Cases 32, 33. Eagle owls, as the scops-eared owl of England, &c.; ketupu owl of the Indian Archipelago; great-eared owl, from various parts of the Old World; and the Virginian eared owl, of North America, &c.

Case 34. Howlets: as the brown owl; long-eared owl of Great Britain and other parts of the world; barred owl of North America; little owl, and the Tengmalm's owl of Northern Europe.

Case 35. The true Owls, as the barn white owl of various parts of the world, and the bay owl of Java.

#### Cases 36—83. The PERCHING BIRDS.

These are divided into five divisions, each of which embraces several families.

#### Cases 36—42. The WIDE-GAPED PERCHING BIRDS.

Cases 36, 37. The Goat-suckers, which are solitary birds, living on moths, &c.; as the Trinidad goatsucker, or fat bird; New Holland goatsucker; wedge-tailed goatsucker; great goatsucker; Carolina goat-sucker of North America; Leona goatsucker of Africa; and European goatsucker.

Case 38. The Swallows and Swifts, as the common swift of Europe; aculeated swallow of North America; esculent swallow of the Indian Isles; chimney swallow, sand martin, and martin swallow, of Europe, &c.

Case 39. The Todies, Rollers, Broad-bills, and Mot-mot, which live on insects, berries, &c., as the garrulous roller of Europe; Abys-

sinian roller; green tody of the West Indies; Javan tody; Brazilian motmot, &c.

Case 40. The Curucuis: they live in low damp woods in the tropical parts of America and Asia, and feed on insects and berries; as the red-bellied curucui of South America; *Narina curucui* of Africa, &c.

Cases 41, 42. The Kingfishers: they are generally of a brilliant colour, and live on fish, which they catch by diving, also on crustacea and insects; as the spotted-bellied barbet, and great pied barbet, of South America; great brown kingfisher, of Australia; ternate kingfisher of Philippine Islands; and common kingfisher of Britain, &c.; green jacamar and great jacamar of South America; common bee-eater of Europe; Javan night bird, &c.

#### Cases 43—47. The TENUIROSTRAL BIRDS,

Which are divided into several families: as

Case 43. The Hoopoes and Sun Birds, which feed principally on the nectar of flowers; as the common hoopoes of Africa, sometimes found in Great Britain; twelve-wired paradise birds of Molucca; rifle-bird of Australia; red-billed promerops of Africa; and grand promerops of New Guinea; hook-billed red honey-eater of the Sandwich Islands; and numerous species of sun birds of Africa and South America.

Case 44. The Humming Birds of South and North America and the West Indies; their food consists of insects and spiders; as the topaz humming bird; garnet-throated humming-bird; tufted-necked humming-bird, &c.

Case 45. Honey-eaters, which are peculiar to Australia; as the New Holland creeper; Poë honey-eater of New Zealand; wattled honey-eater; black and yellow honey-eater, and black-headed honey-eater of Australia, &c.

Cases 46, 47. The Creepers, Nuthatches and Wrens, which live on insects, chiefly obtained by striking the bark of trees; as the Patagonian warbler; Guiana red warbler; climbing grakle, and the picoid grakle of South America; common creeper of Britain and Europe; thorn-tailed warbler of South America; wall creeper of Great Britain; nuthatch of the same place, Europe, and North America; also various species of wrens, &c.

Cases 48—61. The TOOTH-BILLED PASSERINE BIRDS. They live generally on insects, worms, &c. These birds embrace several families.

Cases 48—52. The Warblers, which are solitary in their habits, feeding on insects, worms and berries.

Case 48. Tailor birds; they live on insects, and mostly form very beautiful and artfully dome-shaped nests; as the bush warbler of India; Dartford warbler of Great Britain and Europe; superb warbler of New Holland, &c.; and the superb menura, of Australia.

Cases 49—52. Warblers; which are small birds that have an agreeable song, and are continually flitting about in search of insects and their caterpillars, &c.

Case 49. The true Warblers, as the black cap warbler, lesser pet-

tichaps, grasshopper warbler, fire-crested wren, &c., of Great Britain and Europe, &c.

Case 50. The Wheatears. These inhabit barren places in various parts of the Old World, and are lively birds, which subsist on insects; as the wheatear warbler, redstart warbler, red-tailed warbler, blue-throated warbler, redbreast warbler, whinchat warbler, sedge warbler, &c.; and the Titmice, which are very active in flitting from branch to branch and suspending themselves in all kinds of attitudes whilst seeking for insects on the trees; as the great titmouse, blue titmouse, and the long-tailed titmouse of Great Britain and Europe, &c.

Case 51. Wood Warblers, which mostly inhabit North America, where they are seen in the low bushes flying from branch to branch in search of caterpillars, &c.; as the red-headed warbler, spotted yellow warbler, yellow-throated warbler, and numerous other species; and various specimens of Wagtails, which are found on the banks of rivers or marshes, feeding on insects and small seeds; as the white and yellow wagtail of Europe and Great Britain, &c.

Cases 53—55. The Thrushes, which family of birds inhabit various parts of the world, and feed on insects and worms; they are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 53. The Ant-thrushes: these birds inhabit the tropical parts of the world, where they all feed principally on ants and insects; as the white-faced manakin; grisly warbler of South America, &c.; mountain warbler of Java; rufous-naped thrush, alarum thrush, and others of South America; king thrush of Brazil; short-tailed crow of various parts of the Old World; and several species of rock thrushes of Europe and India.

Case 54. Various species of true Thrushes. These are solitary in their habits, feeding on fruits, worms, and snails; some are well known for their song, and others for their imitating almost any sound, as the lunulated thrush of Australia; missel thrush, song thrush, fieldfare, red-winged thrush, and blackbird of Great Britain and Europe; and others from various parts of the world; mimic thrush of North America, &c.

Case 55. Babbling Thrushes of the warmer parts of the world, where they are peculiar for their chattering noise; they feed on insects, &c.; as the black-headed thrush of South America; Chinese thrush; spectacle thrush of China, &c.; grey thrush, mountain creeper, and pileated thrush of India; the orioles are invariably of a bright yellow colour, and found in the warmer parts of the world, feeding on caterpillars and insects, and also frequent orchards during the fruit season; as the golden oriole of Europe; (this is sometimes found in Britain;) Cochin China oriole, and other species. Short-legged thrushes are also in this Case: they are peculiar to Asia and Africa, where they are found generally in the woods, feeding on caterpillars, insects and fruits; as the Cape thrush, golden-vented thrush, importunate thrush of Africa.

Cases 56, 57. The Fly-catchers, which are peculiar to the warmer parts of the world, and feed solely on insects captured during flight. They form several subdivisions: viz.

Case 56. The pikas, which are peculiar to South America, where they pursue insects in flocks in the forests; as the red-necked fly-catcher.



The water-chats are inhabitants of South America, and are generally found in the vicinity of water, where they pursue insects on the ground; as the grey shrike, spectacle warbler, white-headed tody, cock-tailed fly-catcher. The Tyrants are also peculiar to South and North America; insects and even small birds sometimes form their food; as the tyrant shrike, whiskered fly-catcher, and fork-tailed fly-catcher; the black caps are found only in South America, where they are seen perched on the high branches of trees, ready to plunge at the passing insects; as the Cayenne shrike, &c.

Case 57. The true Fly-catchers that are mostly found in the Old World; their food consists principally of insects; as the collared fly-catcher of Africa; broad-billed tody, white-eared thrush, king tody of South America; fan-tailed fly-catcher of Australia; spotted fly-catcher, cold-finch fly-catcher of Europe and Great Britain; black-headed fly-catcher of North America, &c. The fly-catching warblers, which are peculiar to America, where they feed on insects and fruits; as the solitary fly-catcher, &c.

Cases 58, 59. The Chatterers: they are divided into several families: viz.

Case 58. The thick-heads, which are found in the forests of Asia, Australia, and South America; they generally live in pairs, seeking insects and fruits; as the guttural thrush of Australia, &c. The manakins are remarkable for their small size and showy colour; they feed on fruits and insects; as the red chatterer, red and black manakin, white-capped manakin of South America, and speckled manakin of Australia, &c. The chatterers are found in most parts of the world; they inhabit the low grounds or forests, generally in flocks, feeding on the berries of various plants, sometimes upon insects. Most of them are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage during the breeding season; as the purple-breasted chatterer, purple-throated chatterer, carunculated chatterer, variegated chatterer, and rock manakin of South America, &c.

Case 59. The Caterpillar-Eaters are found in South America, India, and Africa, where they feed upon caterpillars, which they collect upon the highest trees; as the grey caterpillar thrush of Africa, Javan thrush, ash-backed thrush of India, &c. The drongos are inhabitants of India, Asia, and Australia, and live on insects. Some species are remarkable for their power of song, which is as sweet as the nightingale's; as the Malabar shrike, fork-tailed shrike, crested shrike, and drongri shrike of Africa.

Case 60. Shrikes, or the true Butcher Birds. They are found in most parts of the world, pursuing grasshoppers, insects, young frogs, and small birds, which they impale on thorns, pull to pieces, and devour at their leisure; as the cinereous shrike, red-backed shrike of Europe and Great Britain, frontal shrike of Australia, Ceylon thrush of the Cape, and the grey-headed shrike of South America.

Case 61. The Bush Shrikes, which are inhabitants of Australia, Asia, and especially South America; as pied shrike, lineated shrike of South America; hook-billed shrike of Madagascar; and the Hot-niqua shrike of Africa, &c.

## Cases 62—73. The CONIROSTRAL BIRDS.

These feed chiefly on grain and fruit. They form several families: viz.

Cases 62, 63. The Crows, which are divided into the following divisions: the *Phonygaminae*, which inhabit Australia, New Guinea, &c., where they pursue small birds, and are very noisy and clamorous; as the piping roller, noisy roller of Australia; the jays, which generally live in forests of various parts of the world, as the jay of Europe and Great Britain; blue jay and cinereous jay of North America, &c. The true Crows, which are inhabitants of various parts of the world, and are generally seen on the ground, searching for carrion, worms, &c., as the raven, carrion crow, rook, hooded crow, and jackdaw of Europe and Great Britain, &c.

Case 63. The *Callaatinæ* are inhabitants of Africa, Asia, and Australia; as the changeable crow of Africa, rufous crow of India, cinereous wattle bird of New Zealand, &c.

Case 64. The *Gymnoderinæ* are very singular birds of South America; they feed on fruits; as the bare-necked grakle, fetid grakle, &c. The Choughs are found in the elevated mountains of the Old World, and prey on insects and berries; as the red-legged crow and Alpine crow. These are occasionally found in Great Britain, &c. The Birds of Paradise are natives of New Guinea; their habits are perfectly those of the crow, as the greater paradise bird, king paradise bird, magnificent paradise bird, &c.

Case 65. The Shining Thrushes are found in Africa, Asia, and Australia, and they feed on fruits and insects; as the satin bower bird: these birds form artificial arbours of twigs, which they decorate with shells, bones, stones, and other articles, and through which they run in playful chase after each other; also the splendid thrush, brilliant thrush, &c., of Africa and India. The Grakles live in troops in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, searching for insects and fruits among the banana; as the minor grakle and bald grakle. The beef-eaters are inhabitants of Africa, where they live on the larvæ of a parasitical insect which they compress out of the skin of the rhinoceros by means of their bill; as the African beef-eater.

Case 66. The Starlings are found in both hemispheres, and they feed on the larvæ which attack cattle; they fly in large and crowded flocks; as the rose-coloured thrush of Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain; and Malabar grakle, pagoda grakle of India, &c.; cockscomb grakle of South Africa; common stare of Europe and Great Britain; Sardinian stare of Europe, &c., and the Louisiana stare of North America, &c. The *Quiscalinæ* inhabit New Guinea, but especially North and South America; as the gorget paradise bird of New Guinea, purple grakle and boat-tailed grakle of South America, &c.

Case 67. The Icteric Orioles are also peculiar to America, and live in flocks, feeding on grain and insects; as the black and yellow oriole, crested oriole, icteric oriole, and banana oriole, &c. The *Agelainæ*, like the preceding series, are also found in North and South America, generally in flocks among the cattle. Some of the species have a peculiar habit of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, as the cowpen oriole, red-winged oriole, &c.

Case 68. The Weavers, which inhabit Africa and India, and feed on grain. They form their nest of interwoven blades of grass; as the Philippine grosbeak, weaver oriole of Africa, &c. The hawfinches have a powerful bill, which enables them to feed on hard fruits, &c.; as the haw grosbeak of Europe and Great Britain, blue grosbeak of North America, crimson-breasted grosbeak of Africa, ground sparrows of Galapagos, and widow birds of Africa, &c.

Cases 68, 69. The Tanagers, which are peculiar to the New World, are remarkable for their beauty of plumage, and feed on grain, berries, and insects; as the red tanager and summer tanager of North America; red-breasted tanager, bishop tanager, golden tanager of South America, &c.

Cases 69, 70. The True Finches, which generally live in small flocks, feed on grain, and sometimes on insects; as the house sparrow, tree-finch, goldfinch, linnet, siskin, greenfinch, chaffinch, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain; wax-billed grosbeak, fasciated grosbeak of Africa; cowny grosbeak, white-headed grosbeak of India, &c.; sea-side finch, yellow-winged finch, song-finch of North America, &c.; the buntings are found in the world generally, and feed on seeds; as the yellow bunting, foolish bunting, ortolan bunting, snow bunting, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain.

Case 71. The Larks have the power of singing while rising from the ground perpendicularly in the air; as the skylark, woodlark, &c., of Europe, and found in Great Britain; the bullfinches have very thick bills, which enable them to feed on hard grains and seeds; as the bullfinch, rosy-finch of Europe, pine grosbeak of North America, &c. The crossbeaks have the points of their bill crossing each other; as the common crossbill, greater crossbill of Europe, and parrot-billed grosbeak of the South Sea islands, &c. The plant-cutters are inhabitants of South America, and are said to feed on vegetables; as the Chili plant-cutter. The colies are peculiar to Africa and India, and live in flocks, feeding on fruits, and are remarkable for sleeping in companies, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards; as the Cape coly, white-backed coly, &c. The plantain-eaters inhabit Africa, and live in pairs, feeding generally on fruits; as the violet plantain-eater, Touraco plantain-eater, &c. In South America the crested pheasant is found.

Cases 72, 73. The Hornbills, which are peculiar to the Old World. They feed on fruits, mice, small birds, and reptiles, which they swallow whole, throwing them in the air and catching them in the throat; as the rhinoceros hornbill of Africa, helmet hornbill, Pannayan hornbill of India, &c.

#### Cases 74—83. The SCANSORIAL BIRDS.

They are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Cases 74—76. The Parrots, which are inhabitants of all parts of the world except Europe. They live chiefly on fruits, and build in the hollow trees; as the racket-tailed parrot of the Philippine Islands; Pennantian parrot, ground parrot, &c., of Australia; horned parrot of New Caledonia; Alexandrine parrakeet, &c., of India; blue and yellow maccaw; hyacinthine maccaw of South America; Papuan lory; purple-capped lory of the Indian Archipelago; hawk-headed parrot, yellow-

headed amazon's parrot, passerine parrot of South America; great white cockatoo, &c., of Indian Archipelago; red-crowned parrot, and Banksian cockatoo of Australia, &c.

Case 77. The Toucans, which belong to the New World, are similar to the hornbill in habits and also in food; as the yellow-breasted toucan, Aracari toucan, Janeiro toucan, &c.

Cases 78—80. The Woodpeckers, which inhabit various parts of the world, and are divided into several subdivisions: viz.

Case 78. The Barbets are inhabitants of India and its isles, South America, and Africa. Their food consists of insects, fruits and small birds; as the groove-billed barbican of Africa, &c.; Cayenne barbet; grand barbet of India. The *Picumminæ* are found in South America and India; as the minute woodpecker, &c. The true woodpeckers inhabit North America, India and Europe; they traverse the bark of trees in every direction, and insinuate their long tongue into chinks and crevices to draw out the larvæ of insects, on which they feed; they also subsist on soft fruits; as the northern three-toed woodpecker, white-billed woodpecker of North America, &c., and greater spotted woodpecker of Europe, &c.

Case 79. *Dryocopinæ* principally live in South America, and feed chiefly on fruits and eggs of small birds; as the great black woodpecker of Europe; Cayenne woodpecker; red-headed woodpecker of North America, &c. The *Celeinæ*, which feed chiefly on insects and ants; as the green woodpecker of Europe and England; yellow-crested woodpecker of South America; Carolina woodpecker, &c.

Case 80. The ground woodpeckers are peculiar to America and Africa, live principally on the ground, and feed on ants, &c.; as the gold-winged woodpecker of North America, and crimson-breasted woodpecker of Africa. The wrynecks are inhabitants of Europe, India, and Africa, feeding chiefly on ants, which they secure by means of their long tongue; as the wryneck of Europe, also found in England.

Cases 81—83. The Cuckows, which are migratory birds, and are divided into several divisions: viz.

Case 81. The Honey Cuckows are found in Africa, where they are celebrated for guiding the natives to the nests of wild bees, enticing them to the spot by fluttering before them, and reiterating a peculiar cry; as the honey cuckow, and lesser honey cuckow, &c. The rain cuckows are peculiar to South America, where they live on snakes, fruits and insects, which they search for on the ground, as the long-billed rain cuckow, &c.

Cases 81, 82. The Coucals are inhabitants of the warmer parts of the world, and are generally searching among reeds and grass for grasshoppers, lizards, and fruits; as the giant coucal, variegated coucal, &c., of Australia; bubut coucal of Java, &c., and the straight-heeled coucal of Africa; Cayenne cuckow; spotted cuckow of South America.

Case 82. The Anis inhabit South America, the West Indies, Asia, &c., where they are found on the ground seeking for insects, and others feed on fruits; as the greater ani and lesser ani, &c., red-headed malkoha, and tricoloured malkoha of India.

Cases 82, 83. The True Cuckows are only found in the warmer parts of the world; their food consists of insects and fruits; the



European bird deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds ; as the great spotted cuckow, and white-crested cuckow of Africa, &c.

Case 83. Common cuckow of Europe, and also found in England, Dunnum cuckow of Africa ; gilded cuckow, cupreous cuckow of Africa, &c.

#### Cases 84—106. The GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

Case 84. The Tree Pigeons are found in Asia, Africa, Islands of the South Sea, and Australia, where they reside in the woods, feeding on fruits and berries ; as the parrot pigeon, aromatic pigeon of India, &c., black-capped pigeon of Java, &c.

Cases 85, 86. The True Pigeons and Turtles : these inhabit most parts of the world ; their food consists of grains and seeds, as the antarctic pigeon of Australia ; nutmeg pigeon of the Indian Isles ; ring pigeon of Europe and England.

Case 87. The Migratory Pigeon of North America, and common turtle of Europe and England.

Case 88. The Ground Doves, which are mostly found on the ground, seeking for grains and seeds, in most parts of both hemispheres ; as the bronze-winged pigeon of Australia, &c. ; the ground turtle ; Talpacoti pigeon of America ; partridge pigeon of the West Indies ; Nicobar pigeon ; and great crowned pigeon of Indian Isles.

Cases 89, 90. The Curassows, which are peculiar to South America, where they live in small flocks, searching the ground for worms and insects, they also feed on fruits ; as (Case 89) the marail guan, motmot guan ; (Case 90) crested curassow, razor-billed curassow, cushew curassow.

Cases 91—103 embrace the series of Pheasants : viz.

Cases 91—93. The Peacocks, which are inhabitants of India and its isles, where they are found in the woods and jungles, feed on grains.

Cases 91, 92. The crested peacock of India, Japan peacock.

Case 93. Iris peacock, &c., argus pheasant, &c.

Cases 94, 95. The True Pheasants : these are found wild in various parts of Asia, but some of them have become naturalized in Europe ; they feed on grain, roots and insects ; as the common pheasant, painted pheasant, and the Reeves's pheasant of China.

Cases 96—99. The fowls which are inhabitants of the jungles and woods of the continent and isles of India ; their food consists of grain and fruits, &c., as (Case 96) the pencilled pheasant of China, coloured pheasant of Himalayan Mountains, &c. Case 98. Rufous-tailed pheasant, and fire-backed pheasant of Sumatra, &c. ; Sonnerat's wild cock, superb pheasant, Javan cock, &c. Case 99. Horned pheasant, black-headed horned pheasant of India, &c.

Cases 99, 100. The Turkeys and pintados are found in America and Africa ; they feed on grain and other vegetable substances ; as (Case 99) the Guinea pintado, crested pintado of Africa ; (Case 100) American turkey, &c.

Case 100. The Impeyan pheasants are peculiar to the northern parts of Asia, where they feed on bulbous roots, which they dig up by means of their bills ; as the Impeyan pheasant, Pucras pheasants, &c.

Cases 101—103. The Partridges are found in both the New and

Old World, where they generally inhabit the plains; their food consists of grain and other vegetable substances; as (Case 101) the sanguine pheasant, currie partridge of Nepaul, &c., cape partridge, bare-necked partridge of Africa, francolin partridge of Europe and India. Case 102. Red partridge of Europe, olive partridge of India, common partridge and quail of England, Andalusian quail of Spain, &c. Case 103. Crowned partridge of India, Californian quail, and crested quail, &c.

Cases 104, 105. The Grouse, which are peculiar to the northern parts of Europe and America: viz. the True Grouse, which are natives of the forests of the high northern latitudes of both hemispheres, and of the highest mountains of central Europe; they feed on grain, buds and fruits; as the wood grouse, which is sometimes taken in the North of Britain, as well as the ptarmigan grouse and willow grouse; sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, both of America. Case 105. Sand grouse are only found in the deserts of the hottest parts of the Old World, as the pin-tailed grouse and sand grouse, &c.

Case 106. The Sheathbills have all the appearances of grouse: some inhabit the plains of South America, and others are generally seen on the sea-shore, or far out at sea; as the white sheathbill and black-billed sheathbill, &c. The Tinamous are inhabitants of the warmer parts of the New World, where they are seen among the low brushwood or tall grass; their food consists of fruits and insects; as the great tinamou, variegated tinamou, &c. The Megapodius is peculiar to the Asiatic Islands and Australia, as the megapodius, and the New Holland vulture, &c.

#### Cases 107—134. The WADING BIRDS.

Cases 107—109. The Ostriches, which are in flocks, and subsist on grain, fruits and herbage; as the ostrich of Africa; American emu, New Holland cassowary, and galeated cassowary.

Case 108. The DODO, which is only known by remains, as, for example, the foot in this Case (presented by the Royal Society), and a head (of which is a cast in this Case) and foot, said to have belonged to a specimen which was formerly in Tradescant's Museum, now forming part of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford. The bird represented in the painting, in the shortness of the wings and colour, has much analogy to the ostrich, but its foot greatly resembles that of the common fowl; and the head, from the cere and the position of the nostrils, is most nearly allied to the vultures; so that if these remains really belonged to one species, and that the one here represented, its true place in the series of birds is not as yet satisfactorily determined. An original painting of this bird, presented to the Museum by George Edwards, (and copied in his works, plate 294,) who says it was drawn in Holland, from a living bird brought from St. Maurice's Island, in the East Indies, is placed on the back of the Case. The Apteryx is peculiar to New Zealand, where they are nocturnal birds, and feed on worms and insects.

Cases 110, 111. The true Bustards, which are peculiar to the Eastern Hemisphere and Australia; they feed equally on grain, herbage, worms and insects; as the great bustard, of Europe, but occasionally found in England; Arabian bustard; white-eared bustard of Africa; ruffed bustard of North Africa.

Case 112. Coursers that live in the sandy deserts, where they run with surprising speed if disturbed; they feed on worms, &c.; as the cream-coloured courser of Northern Africa, which has occasionally been found in Britain; double-collared courser of Africa, &c.; the thick-knees are found in the uncultivated open country and dry deserts, searching for worms, slugs and insects, &c., as the thick-kneed bustard of Europe and Britain, &c.

Case 113. The Plovers inhabit Europe and various parts of the world; their food consists of worms, insects, &c.; as the golden plover, dotterel plover of Europe, and found in Britain; spur-winged plover, wreathed plover of Africa, &c.; ringed plover of Europe, and common in Britain; noisy plover of North America, &c.

Case 114. The Turnstones obtained their name from the habit of turning stones over to seek for the small shells and crustacea that are hid under them; as the turnstone sandpiper of the English shores and of other parts of the world. The Oyster-catchers seek their food on the sea-shores of England and other places; it consists of shell-fish, which they are enabled to wrench out by inserting their bill between the valves, also of other marine productions; as the pied oyster-catcher, black oyster catcher of Australia, &c.

Case 114. The Trumpeters, which are peculiar to South America: as the gold-breasted trumpeter, and Brazilian cariamá.

Cases 115—117. The true Cranes, which are found in most parts of the world, on the borders of rivers and inundated places, seeking for small fish and reptiles: as the common crane of Europe; Siberian crane; Indian crane; crowned heron; demoiselle heron of Africa; caudate snipe of South America. Cases 117 and 118. Common and purple-crested heron of Britain; great heron of North America; pacific heron of Australia. Case 120. Great egret, little egret, &c. Case 121. Demi egret, and blue heron of America, &c. Case 122. Bittern of Europe, &c.; lined bittern of America; squacco heron of Europe; and little bittern of England, &c. Case 123. Night heron of England and America, &c.; tufted umbre of Africa; cinereous boat-bill of South America, and the spoonbill of England and Europe, &c.

Cases 124, 125. The Storks, which frequent the retired marshes and borders of pools in various parts of the world, where they prey on reptiles and small fish. Case 124. The white and black stork of England and Europe; American stork, &c. Case 125. Gigantic crane of India, &c.; American jabiru; Senegal jabiru, &c.

Cases 125, 126. The Ibises, which are inhabitants of the inundated places of various parts of the world, seeking for frogs, snails, and worms, &c. Case 125. The wood ibis of North America, &c. Case 126. Ethiopian ibis; black-headed ibis of India; New Holland ibis, &c.

Case 127. The Godwits: these birds migrate according to the season to various parts of the world; their food is composed of small molluscous animals, worms, &c.; as the common godwit, red godwit of England, terek snipe of Australia, &c.

Case 128. The *Totaninæ*; these birds search among the gravel and stones of the banks of lakes and rivers for worms, insects and molluscous animals, as the stagnile snipe of Europe; greenshank snipe, common sandpiper of England; and Bartram's sandpiper; semipalmated

snipe of North America. The Avocets are remarkable for the extreme length of their legs, which enables them to search the muddy shores or mouths of the rivers for small insects and spawn of fish, &c.: as the scooping avocet, long-legged plover, &c.

Case 129. The Sandpipers are inhabitants of most parts of the world, seeking their food on the sea-shore and in marine marshes; as the knot sandpiper, ruff sandpiper, purre sandpiper, lesser grey sandpiper, of England, &c. The Phalaropes are found on the sea-shores of the Arctic regions; their food consists of crustacea, &c.; as the red phalarope, grey phalarope, &c.

Case 130. The True Snipes inhabit the thickest underwood, others seek the marshy districts; their food consists of worms and insects; as the woodcock, great snipe, common snipe, jack snipe of Britain, Cape snipe of India, &c.

Case 131. The Jacanas, which inhabit the marshes of the warmer parts of the world, where they walk with facility on the floating leaves of aquatic plants, as the chestnut jacana of South America, Chinese jacana, &c. The Screamers are inhabitants of the inundated ground of South America; as the horned screamer and Chaja screamer.

Case 132. The Rails live among the reeds on the borders of lakes, and in marshes, feeding on worms, &c.; as the water rail, crake gallinule, olivaceous gallinule of Britain, clapper rail of North America, &c.

Cases 133, 134. The Gallinules are found on the rivers and lakes, among the reeds, seeking their food, which consists of worms and larvæ of insects, as the purple gallinule of Europe, black-backed gallinule of Australia, &c.; Martinico gallinule of South America; common gallinule of Britain, &c.

Case 134. The Finfoots are peculiar to South America and Western Africa; as the American finfoot, &c.

#### Cases 135—166. The WEB-FOOTED BIRDS.

Case 135. The Flamingos, which are found in the warmer parts of Europe, &c., on the banks of rivers and lakes, feeding on small shell fish, which they seize by inverting the head, to employ with advantage the crook of the upper mandible, as the red flamingo, &c.

Cases 136, 137. The Spur-winged Geese inhabit Asia, Africa, and Australia; as the spur-winged goose, black-backed goose, &c.

Cases 137—140. The Geese are found in various parts of the world, during their periodical flight; their food consists of grain and grass; as the New Holland cereopsis, Magellanic goose, Canada goose, barred headed goose of India, grey-legged goose, and white-fronted goose of Britain, &c.

Cases 141—143. The Swans are remarkable for their graceful appearance upon the water, and are found in most parts of the world; they feed on roots of aquatic plants, &c.; as the whistling swans, black-necked swan, &c.

Cases 144—148. The True Ducks: these birds are inhabitants of the lakes and rivers of the interior, but occasionally resort to the seashore of various parts of the world; their food consists of vegetables, insects and shell-fish, as the red-billed whistling duck of South America; shieldrake, widgeon, pintail duck, common teal, &c., of Britain; Chinese teal, and others.



Cases 148—150. The Sea Ducks are principally inhabitants of the ocean or saline lakes, and are sometimes found on rivers of the interior, seeking for small crabs, shell-fish, &c.; as the scoter duck, eider duck, tufted duck, nyroca duck, red-crested duck of Britain, &c.

Case 150. The Spinous-tailed Ducks are found in the warmer parts of the world, as the lobated duck of Australia, Ural duck, &c.

Case 151. The Mergansers inhabit the Arctic regions; their food consists principally of fish, &c.; as the goosander merganser, red-breasted merganser, hooded merganser, &c.

Cases 152, 153 contain the Divers: they form two divisions.

Case 152. The True Divers are found in northern regions, and are rapid divers, feeding on fish; as the northern diver, black-throated diver, &c.

Case 153. The Grebes inhabit most parts of the world, feeding on small fish, crabs, &c.; as the eared grebe, crested grebe, &c., of Britain.

Cases 154, 155 contain the Auks; these are oceanic birds, inhabiting the Arctic circles, feeding on fish and other marine productions, and are thus divided:

Case 154. The True Auks; as the great auk of Orkney, puffin auk, razor-billed auk of the British shores, &c.

Case 155. The Sea Parrots; as the parroquet auk, crested auk, Cape penguin, crested penguin, &c.; the Guillemots; as the foolish guillemot, black guillemot of Britain.

Cases 156—161 contain the Gulls: these birds are divided as follows:

Case 156. The Petrels, which are found in the high latitudes of both hemispheres, feed on fish, &c.; as the diving petrel, stormy petrel, Manks petrel, Fulmar petrel, and broad-billed petrel, &c.; giant petrel, wandering albatross, &c.

Cases 158—160. The True Gulls: they are found in every part of the world, feeding on all kinds of animal matter, fish, &c.; as the Arctic gull, glaucous gull, black-backed gull, little gull, &c., of Britain; fork-tailed gull, kittiwake gull, &c.

Case 161. The Terns are met with on every coast in the world, and occasionally inland, on the lakes, feeding on marine productions; as the Caspian tern, roseate tern, gull-billed tern, minute tern, &c., of Britain; white-winged tern, &c. The Skimmers have remarkably formed bills, that enable them to skim the surface of the sea, in which they dip the lower mandible, the upper being elevated out of the water, until the prey is felt by the lower; as in the black skimmer.

Case 162. The Tropic Birds are peculiar to tropical climates, where they catch the fly-fish, &c., as the common tropic bird, red-tailed tropic bird, &c. The Darters live in small flocks, on the trees that overhang the rivers, &c., from whence they plunge into the water, and catch fish by darting at them with their sharp bill and long vibrating neck; as the white-bellied darter, &c.

Cases 162—166. The Pelicans that inhabit the marshes and sea coasts, feeding on fish, &c.; as the gannet of Britain, &c. Cases 163 and 164. White pelican, red-backed pelican, &c. Case 165. Common cormorant, shag of Britain, &c.; and Case 166. Greater frigate bird, and lesser frigate bird.

## THE EGGS OF BIRDS

are placed in the smaller Table Cases along the side of the room; they are arranged in the same series as the birds in the Upright Cases. The Table Cases, in each department of the room, contain the eggs of the species in the Cases near to them.

## THE SHELLS OF MOLLUSCOUS ANIMALS

are placed in the larger Table Cases across the sides of the room, (in progress of arrangement).

## Tables 1—26. UNIVALVE SHELLS,

belonging to belly-walking, or Gasteropodous Mollusca.

Tables 1, 2. The *Strombs*, as the large pink-mouthed stromb, from the West Indies. With it are some of the pink pearls which are formed by the animal; they are extremely rare and valuable when of a good shape. The Diana ear stromb; the spiders' claws, sea scorpions, &c., which are peculiar for the outer lip of the full grown shell being furnished with finger-like projections; the terebellum, which is polished like the olive, but has no groove on the suture, and the front of the shell as it were cut off. The spindle strombs, of the Red Sea, which have the cavity of the tip of the shells filled up with crystalline matter as the animal grows.

Tables 2—8. The various genera allied to *Murices*.

Tables 2, 3. The Trumpet Shells (*Triton*), the larger species of which is often used as a trumpet by the natives of the Pacific Islands. The angulated or gadrooned triton. The gadrooned edge, so generally used by silversmiths, was taken from the finely wrought margin on the mouth of this shell. The frog shell (*Ranella*), so called because they are flattened shells, and have a ridge of spines on each side.

Tables 3, 4. The Rock Shells (*Murex*), so beautifully ornamented with the foliaceous, curled and spinous protuberances with which their shells are adorned. Among others, the *Murex trunculus* of the Mediterranean, which is believed to have yielded the Tyrian purple of the ancients. The Slit-mouthed Shell (*Pleurotoma*), with a notch on the hinder part of the upper lip, as the virgin slit-mouthed shell, from China.

Tables 5, 6. The Cone Shells, among which is to be seen the celebrated Glory of the Sea (*Conus Gloria Maris*), from the Philippines; it is very like some varieties of the cloth of gold. The setting sun cone (*Conus Vespertinus*), from the east coast of Africa.

Tables 6, 7. The Spindle Shells (*Fusus*), and the Pear Shell (*Pyrrula*); some of the shells have the whorls always turned in the contrary direction to the usual one, and have hence been called reversed; as the reversed spindle shell, from Sicily, or the Crag Rocks, and the reversed pear shell. It is commonly believed that reversed shells of this kind are only found fossil; but this is not the case, and reversed specimens of shells which have the whorls in the usual direction sometimes occur; but they are monstrosities, produced by some accident of the animal before it is hatched. Specimens of the common whelk, and one or two other shells of these kinds are to be seen in the collection, but they are rare, and hence persons have been induced to believe that reversed shells are always very valuable, but this is not the case. A specimen of

the reversed spindle shell, of the reversed bulimus, or of physæ or clausiliæ, with the whorls in the common direction, would be as rare and valuable as reversed shells of those kinds which are generally of the common direction. The large Chinese spindle shell, which grows to a large size.

Tables 7, 8. The Turnip Shells (*Turbinella*), some kinds of which are very large and heavy. They are generally spotted when young and white when adult, and from their form have been called Turnip Shells or Rape Shells; these are often used as oil vessels in the Indian temples, and for this purpose are carved and otherwise ornamented, as may be seen by some in the collection. When reversed they are much sought for by the Ceylonese, and highly valued; one of these reversed clamp shells is in the collection: they are said to sell for a very large price in Ceylon and China. The Iris wave, (*Turbinella prismatica*,) so called, because when the shell is wetted the periostraca gives out brilliant prismatic reflections. The tulip shells, (*Fasciolaria*,) among which is a kind which is by far larger than any other univalve shell yet discovered. The ostrich foot, (*Struthiolaria*,) and the pelican's foot, (*Aporrhais*.)

Tables 8—11. The genera allied to *Buccinum*.

Table 8. The helmet shells, (*Cassis*,) some of which grow to a very large size, and are used to form cameos.

Table 9. The *Cassidea*. The false helmet (*Cassidaria*). The harp helmet (*Cyathura*). The tun, (*Dolium*,) which are often used in tropical climates to bale boats with. And the harps, (*Harpa*,) so called because the ribs left on the surface by each succeeding addition to the growth of the shell have been compared to the strings of a harp. In some species these ribs are far apart, in others close; the latter are called the double-stringed or ridged harp, they were formerly very rare.

Table 10. The purple shell, (*Purpura*,) so called because, like many other of the animals of this kind, they emit a purple secretion which has been used in dyeing. The unicorn shell, (*Monoceros*,) so called because of the tooth-like horn on the front of the edge of the outer lip. The planaxis, which has been confounded with the periwinkles. The limpet purple, (*Concholepas*,) which was formerly arranged with the *Patella*, because of the large size of the mouth of its shells. It exactly resembles the left valve of the heart cockle, a bivalve shell, in shape, but it has the same small horn-like projection on the front of the outer lip. The mulberry shells, (*Ricinula*,) which are usually covered with spines, and have been thought to resemble the fruit. The *Magillus*, which, when the shell was first discovered, was thought by Guetard to be a stalactite, or mineral secretion; more lately Lamarck placed it with the worm shells, but the animal scarcely differs from the *Purpuræ*; when the animal is young it has a thin shell of nearly the usual form, but of a white colour; at a certain period of its growth, the animal deposits in the cavity such a quantity of calcareous matter as to produce the shell, in its subsequent growth, into a more or less elongated straight process, leaving only a small cavity for the body of the animal at its end. They exist in or on corals, and the extension of the shell is to allow the animal to keep its body level with the surface of the growing coral, that it may be enabled to procure his food. The *Litiopæ*, which, continually floating about the ocean, are

attached to the Gulph weed. The whelks (*Buccinum*). The needle shell (*Terebra*). The *Bullia*, which has a very large animal for the size of the shell.

Table 11. The *Nassa*. The *Ringicula*, which has been confounded with the *Auricula*, but only differs from the *Nassæ* in having the large plaits on the pillar. The *Olives*, *Annularia*, and butter shells, or *Eburna*, which are polished externally: as the camp olive, (*Oliva porphyria*), from Panama; the Brazilian olive (*O. Brasiliensis*).

Tables 12—14. The genera allied to the *Volutes*.

Table 12. The Melons, or *Cymbium*, which often grow to a large size, and are used for domestic purposes by the Chinese and other Asiatic nations: as the crowned melon, and some of the *Volutes*. The young of the melons are produced alive and of a large size, the top of the spine is of an irregular shape like a nipple.

Table 13. The *Volutes*; as the very rare courtier or red clouded volute (*V. aulica*); the gambaroon (*Voluta Beckii*); the imperial volute (*V. imperialis*), from China; long-spined volute (*V. ancilla*), from the Falkland Islands.

Table 14. The rest of the volutes, and the *Mitres*, which differ from the former in having a longer spire; as the bishop mitre (*M. episcopalis*); the abbot mitre (*M. tiara*); the papal crown (*Mitra Papalis*); the orange flag (*Mitra vexillum*); the cracked mitre (*M. fissurata*). The date shells (*Marginella*), which are covered with a polished coat, like the cowries and olives, as the spotted and lined date (*Marginella Persicula*); the robin (*Marg. glabella*).

Tables 15, 16. The Cowries (*Cypræa*) and their allied genera.

Table 15. The Cowries, as the morning dawn, or orange cowry (*Cypræa aurantium*), used as an ornament by the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands, and therefore seldom procured without having been drilled; the map cowry (*C. mappa*); the *Cypræa Valentiana*; the mole (*Cypræa talpa*); the lapwing egg (*Cypræa mus*), with scarcely any teeth; the white-toothed cowry (*Cypræa leucodon*); the money cowry (*C. Moneta*), still used as currency in Africa.

Table 16. The pig cowries (*Trivia*), which from the ribs on the back have been compared to scored pigs, from their resemblance to the animal; the China shell, or *Ovula*, as the *Ovula angulosa*, which, like the orange cowry, is worn as an ornament by the natives of the country where it is found, and where it is so valued that they sometimes cut cones or other thick white shells into its shape. These shells are called *Porcellaines*, and are supposed to have been the cause of china being called by that name. The weaver's shuttle (*Radius*), which is so called from its shape.

Table 16. The various genera allied to *Turbo*, as the pomegranate or *Turbo Sarmaticus*, from the Cape of Good Hope. The singular, or *Turbo torquatus*, with its peculiar operculum, from New Zealand. The golden sun (*Imperator occidentalis*), from the West Indies. The imperialis, from New Zealand. The Guilfordian sun (*Imp. Guilfordiæ*), from Japan. The pheasant (*Phasianella varia*), from New Holland.

Table 17. The Top Shells (*Trochus*) and their allied genera; as the pyramid (*Pyramis*). The rosary (*Clangulus Pharaonicus*). The



jujube berry (*Trochus Ziziphorus*). The iris or rainbow eardrop (*Cantherus Iris*), from New Zealand. The button shell (*Rotella lineolata*). The strawberry (*Monodonta*). The gold button (*Livona aurea*), which is peculiar for the light golden colour of the pearl. The dolphin (*Delphinula*).

Table 18. The false ear shell (*Stomatella* and *Stomatia*). The true ear shell (*Haliotis*), as wrinkled ear (*H. Midæ*); the iris or rainbow ear (*H. Iris*); the slender ear (*H. Asinina*); the double ribbed ear (*Padollus*). The slit limpet (*Emarginula*). The shield shell (*Parmophorus*). The key-hole limpet, or mask (*Fissurella*). The long-holed limpet (*Machrochisma*). The tooth shells (*Dentalium*). The false patellas (*Lottia*), from South America. The nerites (*Nerita*). Fresh-water nerites (*Neritina*). The crowned nerites (*Clithon*), and the fresh-water boat shells (*Navicella*).

Table 19. The apple snails (*Ampullaria*). The reversed apple snails (*Lanistes*). The purple, or floating snail (*Ianthina*). The nipple shell (*Natica*).

Table 20. The Venus' ear (*Cryptostoma*). The winkle (*Littorina*), and other genera allied to them. The pagoda shell (*Pagodus*). The staircase shell (*Solarium*), so called on account of the ridge round the cavity in the axis or umbilicus resembling a well staircase. The screw (*Turritella*), as the press screw (*T. bicarinata*). The milk shell (*Eulina*). The ladder shell (*Scalaria*), often called by the Dutch name, Wentletrap, signifying a winding ladder, they were formerly very rare, but are now brought from China.

Table 21. The fresh water clubs (*Melania*); the clubs (*Cerithium*); and the pond snails (*Paludina*).

Table 22. The worm shell (*Vermetus*), which is like the tubes of serpulæ. The fool's cap (*Capulus*), and the Hipponyx with its shelly under valve, which has caused it to be mistaken for a bivalve shell. The slipper shell (*Crepidula*). The cup and saucer limpet (*Dispotea*). The Trochus-like limpet (*Trochila*) and the Neptune's cap, which has a cup-shaped under valve. The carrier (*Phorus*), which has the peculiarity of attaching to the outer surface of its shell, as it enlarges in size, stones, fragments of other shells, coral, and other marine substances, from whence it has been called respectively the "Conchologist," and the "Mineralogist," as shell or mineral preponderated. Some of the species have this habit only in an early stage, others retain it during the whole period of their existence; some have the margin of the whorls expanded out into a broad disk, others have this part furnished with a series of long tubular processes like the rays of the sun, hence the name of Sun Carriers. The Bubble Shells (*Bulla*), and the shelly plates found in the gizzard of some of the species. The rose-bud (*Bullina*).

Table 23. The horny shells found under the skin of the sea hares (*Aplysia*), and the shelly blade bone shell of Dolabella, from the Indian seas. The very fragile and thin glassy nautilus (*Carinaria*), and the different species of paper nautilus or Argonauts. The poetic account of the animal usually found in this shell using its dilated arms for sails, and its slender arms as oars, from whence Pope gave his well known lines,

"Learn from the little Nautilus to sail,  
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale,"

proves to be a fiction. The dilated arms are used by the animal to clasp the shell and keep it on the body, when it passes through the water, like other cuttle fish, with the broad part of the body forwards. The flat orbicular shell of the Chinese umbrella (*Umbrella*), and the horny thin silvery shells found under the skin on the backs of *Pleurobranchus* and *Berthella*. The Limpets (*Patella*). Scaly Chitons (*Chitons*). Spiny Chiton (*Acanthopleura*). Leathery Chiton (*Tonichia*). Fasciculated Chiton (*Acanthochetes*). *Chitonella*, or sea caterpillars, and the *Amiculæ*, or shellless chitons.

Table 24—30. The various genera of Land Shells, as the shelly plates which are found under the skin of the slugs and the different kinds of snails or *Helices*: as the *Streptaxis*, which has the axis bent on one side, as if the shell was crushed. The Grecian lamp, (*Helix Anasotoma*), which has the mouth turned up towards the whorls on the upper surface of the shell. The *Proserpina*, which has the cavity of the shell furnished with large continuous folds.

Tables 27—29. Land Shells continued: as the different kinds of *Bulimi*; the puppets (*Pupa*); the closed shell (*Clausilia*), which has a shelly valve that closes the mouth of the shell, placed behind the plait on the pillar, and the *Achatinæ*. Many of these shells deposit a large egg covered with a hard shell, like the eggs of birds. The eggs of different kinds are in the Case.

Table 29, 30. The Fresh-water Shells, as the different genera allied to *Auricula*, amongst which is the *Carychium*, the most minute of the British land shells; and the different kind of pond snails (*Limneus*), coil shells (*Planorbis*), and fresh-water limpets (*Ancylus*). The *Amphibolæ*, from Australia. The *Siphonariæ*, which so much resemble the limpets; and lastly, the various kinds of *Cyclostomæ* and *Helicinæ*.

#### Tables 31—45. THE BIVALVE SHELLS,

Which are under arrangement into tribes.

Table 46. The LAMP SHELL (*Terebratula*); Duck muscles (*Lingula*); the *Craninæ* and *Discinæ*, the upper valves of which have been mistaken by some authors for limpets; the BONES of CUTTLE FISH (*Sepia*); the cartilaginous lances of sea leaves (*Loligo*), sometimes called sea pens. The fossil *Belemnites*, which are supposed to be similar to the small horny process at the end of the cuttle fish bone. The crozier shell (*Spirula*), and the different kinds of *Ammonites* and *Nautili*.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

Jan. 14, 1846.

## LIST OF PORTRAITS

Suspended on the Walls of the EASTERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY of  
the BRITISH MUSEUM. 1842.

*First Compartment. Beginning on the left from the Mammalia Saloon.*

1. KING JAMES I. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
2. KING HENRY VIII. On pannel. *Pres. by Dr. A. Gifford, in 1758.*
3. OLIVER CROMWELL. "A copy from Mr. Cromwell's original, grandson to Hen. Cromwell, L<sup>d</sup>. L<sup>t</sup>. of Ireland. 1725." *This Portrait came with the Cottonian Library.*
4. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by Corn. Jansen. } *Presented by Dr.*
5. KING EDWARD III. On pannel. } *A. Gifford.*
6. KING GEORGE I. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
7. HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHA. I. } *Presented by Dr. A.*
8. KING HENRY VI. On pannel. } *Gifford.*
9. OLIVER CROMWELL, by Walker. *Bequeathed, 1784, by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself. On pannel.*
10. KING JAMES I. *Presented by Mr. Cook.*
11. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, "æt. 42." On pannel. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
12. KING WILLIAM III. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
13. WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, by Morier. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*
14. JAMES DUKE OF MONMOUTH. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
15. KING RICHARD II. *Presented, in 1766, by John Goodman, Esq., of the Middle Temple.*
16. QUEEN ELIZABETH, by Zucchero. *Presented by the Earl of Macclesfield, 1760.*
17. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
18. KING GEORGE II., wh. l., by Shackleton. *Painted for the Trustees.*
19. QUEEN ELIZABETH. "Anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1567." On pannel. *Presented by Lord Cardross, 1765.*
20. MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
21. KING CHARLES II., by Sir P. Lely. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
22. KING HENRY V. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
23. KING EDWARD VI. *Presented, in 1768, by Mrs. Mary Mackmorran.*
24. CAROLINE, QUEEN OF GEO. II., by Jarvis. *Presented by Lieut.-Gen. Thornton.*

*Second Compartment.*

25. DR. ANDREW GIFFORD, by Russel, 1774. *Bequeathed by himself, 1784.*
26. REV. DR. THOS. BIRCH, painted in 1735. *Bequeathed by himself.*
27. JAMES, 1ST DUKE OF CHANDOS, wh. l. *Presented by James Farquharson, Esq.*
28. HUMPHRY WANLEY, Librarian to the Earl of Oxford. *Presented by Herbert Westfaling, Esq.*
29. CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq., born 1787, died at Shiraz, 1821. *Resident of the English East India Company at Bagdad from*

- 1808 to 1821, whose Collection of MSS., Medals, and Antiquities is placed in the British Museum. *Presented by his Widow.*
30. JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq., F.R.S., Principal Librarian of the British Museum, from 1799 to 1827, by T. Phillips, R.A. *Presented by the Right Hon. Joseph Planta, G.C.H.*
31. SIR HANS SLOANE, as "President of the Royal Society." Half length. "Step". Slaughter pinx. 1736."
32. SIR HANS SLOANE, wh. l. seated.
33. DR. JOHN WARD, of Gresham College. *Presented by T. Hollis, Esq.*
34. DR. MATTHEW MATY, 2d Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Dupan. *Bequeathed by himself, 1776.*
35. MAJOR-GENERAL HARDWICKE, by W. Hawkins. *Presented by J. E. Gray, Esq.*
36. SIR HANS SLOANE, by Murray.
37. DR. FRANCIS TURNER, BISHOP OF ELY.
38. ROBERT EARL OF OXFORD, by Sir G. Kneller. *Presented, in 1768, by the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
39. SIR ROBERT COTTON. *Presented, in 1792, by Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham.*
40. SIR JOHN COTTON. *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
41. RT. HON. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Speaker of the H. of Commons, wh. l. *Presented by Admiral Onslow.*
42. SIR THOMAS COTTON. *Presented by his descendant, Mrs. H. M. Bowdler, 1826.*
43. SIR ROBERT COTTON, A.D. 1629. *From the Cottonian Library.*
44. EDWARD EARL OF OXFORD, by Dahl. *Presented, in 1768, by his daughter, the Duchess Dowager of Portland.*
45. HUMPHREY WANLEY. *Presented by the Earl of Leicester, in 1795, afterwards Marq. of Townshend and E. of Leic. "Humphredus Wanley Coventriensis, 1717."*
46. REV. DR. THOMAS BIRCH.

*Third, or Central Compartment.*

47. PETER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, "from an original, drawn by Klingstad, in the possession of the Earl of Hertford, 1725; then Ambassador at Petersburg." *From the Old Cottonian Library.*
48. PEDIGREE OF THE CORNELIA FAMILY.
49. STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS I., K. OF POLAND. } *Presented by the*  
 50. CHARLES XII. OF SWEDEN. } *Rev. A. Planta.*
51. A HUNTING PIECE, by Gio. Battista Weenix.
52. LOUIS XIV. *Presented by the Rev. A. Planta.*

*Fourth Compartment.*

53. LORD CHANCELLOR BACON. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
54. AN UNKNOWN HEAD, in ruff and beard; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 59. 1608."
55. JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
56. WILLIAM COURTEN, Esq., when young, inscribed "Gul. Courten Arm."
57. ANDREW MARVEL. *Presented by Robert Nettleton, Esq., Gov. of the Russia Company.*
58. ADMIRAL LORD ANSON. A copy from the Picture at Wimpole. *Presented, in 1814, by the Earl of Hardwicke.*
59. ARCHBISHOP USHER. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*

60. DR. THOMAS BURNET. "Ad vivum pinxit Romæ Ferdinand, 1675." *Bequeathed by Matthew Waters, Esq.* 1788.
61. HENRY STEBBING, D.D. "Jos. Highmore pinx. 1757." *Presented by his grandson Henry Stebbing, Esq.* 1813.
62. SIR HENRY SPELMAN. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
63. AN UNKNOWN HEAD, a scull in the right hand; on pannel; "Ætatis suæ 24. A<sup>o</sup> 1569."
64. SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.
65. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
66. MATTHEW PRIOR, by Hudson, from an original of Richardson. *Presented by the Earl of Besborough, 1775.*
67. AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT. In one corner is written "J. Ray." *Bequeathed by Sir William Watson: said to have been painted by Mrs. Beale.*
68. WILLIAM CAMDEN. On pannel. "Ætatis LVIII. MDCIX."
69. SIR ISAAC NEWTON. *Bequeathed by John Hatsell, Esq., Clerk of the H. of Commons.* 1821.
70. REV. JOHN RAY. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
71. JOHN SPEED, the historian. On pannel.
72. ARCHBISHOP CRANMER, "Anno etatis 57, Julij 20," by Gerlach Flicke\*. "Gerlacus fliccius Germanus faciebat." On pannel. *Presented, in 1766, by John Michell, Esq. M.P. of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk.*
73. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
74. GEORGE BUCHANAN. A small portrait on pannel. "Ætatis 76. Año. 1581."

*Fifth Compartment.*

75. VOLTAIRE. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.* 1760.
76. AN UNKNOWN HEAD.
77. VESALIUS, on pannel, by Sir Antonio More. *This Portrait belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
78. AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
79. A PORTRAIT (called CHA. I. when Prince). *Presented, in 1759, by Mrs. Elizabeth Gambarini.*
80. ANNA MARIA SCHURMAN, by John Lievens.
81. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.
82. POPE CLEMENT X.
83. SIR ANTONIO MORE. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
84. COSMO DE MEDICI and his SECRETARY BARTOL. CONCINI. A copy from Titian. *Brought from the Old Cottonian Library.*
85. MARTIN LUTHER, a small wh. l. on pannel. "D. Martinus Luter, 1546, 18 Febr. Ætatis 63. iaer."
86. QUEEN MARY I. OF ENGLAND. "Maria Princeps, Año Dom. 1531." "I. B." initials of the painter. *Presented by Sir Thomas Mantel.*
87. GEORGE, TENTH AND LAST EARL MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND. On copper; painted at Rome, 1752, by Placido Costanzi. *Presented by Lord Glenbervie.*
88. JEAN ROUSSEAU, employed in the Paintings of Montague House. *Presented by Mrs. Wollfryes, 1757.*

\* Gerlach or Gerbertus Fliccius. See Walp. Anecd. of Paint. 4to edit. p. 4.



89. CAPT. WILLIAM DAMPIER, by Murray. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
90. CARDINAL SFORZA PALAVICINI, 1663. *Presented by Smart Lethieullier, Esq.*
91. ULYSSES ALDROVANDUS, by Giorgioni. *It belonged to Sir Hans Sloane.*
92. AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT of a Gentleman in a ruff and long beard: "Ætatis suæ 66, An. Dom. 1590." On pannel.
93. ISABELLA, Infanta of Spain.
94. ST. EVREMOND. *Presented by M. Maty, M.D.*
95. SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS.
96. LANDSCAPE by Wilson.
97. JOHN GUTENBERG, the inventor of the art of printing with moveable types. *Presented by Paul Vaillant, Esq.*
98. HENRY FREDERICK, PRINCE OF ORANGE. *Presented, in 1782, by Lord Fred. Campbell.*
99. JOHN LOCKE. *Presented by Matthew Maty, M.D.*
100. GOVERNOR HERBERT, by Devis. *Presented by Admiral Page.*
101. JAMES PARSONS, M.D. "Ætat. 60 anno quo Benj. Wilson pinxit, 1762." *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight, 1772.*
102. JOHN WALLIS, D.D., the Mathematician.
103. MARY DAVIS, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "ætatis 74." At the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents.
104. SIR JOHN DODERIDGE. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*
105. DR. GOWIN KNIGHT, 1st Principal Librarian of the British Museum, by Benj<sup>n</sup>. Wilson. *Bequeathed by Dr. Knight, 1772.*
106. FRANK OF BORSALIA, EARL OF OSTERVANT, who died in 1470.
107. ALGERNON SIDNEY.
108. ALEXANDER POPE. *Presented by Francis Annesley, Esq.*
109. UNKNOWN, t. Cha. II.
110. PHILIP DORMER, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, by Ramsay, 1765. *Presented by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. in 1777.*
111. RICHARD BAXTER. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford, 1760.*
112. SIR HENRY VANE, JUN. *Presented by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*
113. LODOWICK MUGGLETON, "Aged 66, 1674."
114. THOMAS BRITTON, the Musical small-coal-man, "Ætat. 61, 1703." By Woolaston.
115. MR. GEORGE VERTUE, the Engraver, "Æt. L. 1733." *Presented by his widow, 1775.*
116. ROBERT CECIL, 1ST EARL OF SALISBURY. On pannel. *Presented by Dr. A. Gifford.*

At the north end of this Gallery, by the sides of the door, are two Paintings, one of the Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; the other of Stonehenge. *Presented by Richard Tongue, Esq. 1837.*

HENRY ELLIS.

Jan. 14, 1846.

\* \* \* The following Portraits, formerly Nos. 61, 84, 85, 87, 107, and 108, viz. Geoffrey Chaucer, 1400, a small wh. l. on pannel; a Limning of Frederick III. of Saxony, by Lucas Cranach; the Portraits of Moliere, Corneille, and an unknown head by Dobson, all on pannel; with the Portrait of a Pope or Cardinal; on account of their diminutive size, have been transferred to the Print Room.



## THE NORTHERN ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY.

## FIRST ROOM.

This room may be for the present considered as an appendage to the two foregoing.

**THE WALL CASES.** A series of the skulls of the larger MAMMALIA to illustrate the characters of the families and genera, and of the nests of birds, and the arbours of the two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh-water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c.

**THE TABLE CASES.** The tubes of ANNULOSE ANIMALS, the casts of the interior cavities of SHELLS, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals.

Tables 1, 2 contains the shelly tube formed by the *Serpulæ* which have often been confounded with shells. The tubes of sand agglutinated together by the juices of the animal formed by the *Amphitrites*.

Tables 3, 4 contain specimens of shells, exhibiting the different size of different specimens in their adult age, the changes of form which occur in the shell during the growth of the animal, the changes which take place in the cavity of shells, the manner in which shells are mended by the animal after any injury, and also how the animal covers any excrescence which attaches itself to a shell, or removes any part which is in the way of its enlargement.

Tables 5, 6 contain a series of plaster casts of the interior cavities of different shells of living mollusca, to assist in determining the casts of fossil species often found in rocks.

Tables 7, 8 contain a series of models on an enlarged scale, and some specimens of minute bodies, formerly called *Nautili*, but now formed into a group under the name of *Foraminifera*.

## SECOND ROOM.

The UPRIGHT CASES round the room contain the collection of REPTILES and BATRACHIAN ANIMALS, preserved dry and in spirits, and the TABLE CASES the first part of the collection of the hard part of RADIATED ANIMALS, including the SEA EGGS, SEA STARS, and ENCRINITES.

## THE WALL CASES.

## Cases 1—7. The LIZARDS.

The Cases 1—3. The Monitors of Africa and India. In both countries they are venerated by the natives, who assert that they give notice of the approach of crocodiles, by hissing when they perceive one of those animals; hence their name.

Case 3. At the bottom are the *Heloderms* from Mexico, which, unlike any other lizard, have a groove in the back of the teeth like serpents. They are said to be poisonous, but this may be a mistake, for ignorant persons are inclined to believe that all reptiles are dangerous.

Case 4. At the upper part, the Safeguards of the tropical parts of America. They grow to a large size. The *Crocodilurus* has two keels in the tail like the crocodiles. The lower part of the Case, the lizards of Europe and North Africa, and the snake lizards (*Chamaesaurus*), which have very long bodies, and small or very rudimentary legs.

Case 5. The Scincs and other allied genera, which are generally

small and polished. They come from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some have distinct and strong legs, and others rudimentary ones; as the blind worms, which have the bones of the legs hid under the skin; they are all quite innocent. In the lower part of the Case are the *Aprasia*, *Pygopi*, *Delmæ* and *Lialisidæ*, or different kinds of blind worms from Australia, and the *Acontia* from the Cape of Good Hope.

Case 6. The Geckos, or night lizards, which have the power of walking up glass, or even to run with facility back downwards on the ceiling of a room, like a fly. They come from the warm parts of both hemispheres, and differ greatly in the form of their toes; some have the skin of the sides spread out to assist them when jumping from tree to tree. In the lower part are the various lizards allied to the Guanas. They are only found in America, and live on trees; are very quarrelsome, and often fight with great ardour when they meet; they have the faculty of changing their colour with great quickness. The Anoles have the end of their toes dilated, which enables them to walk on smooth and perpendicular surfaces, like the Geckos.

Case 7. The different genera allied to Agama. They are only found in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia; as the *Molochs*, which are almost entirely covered with large spines; the Dragons of India, which have the skin of their sides spread out into the form of wings, held up by the ends of the ribs; when at rest these wings are folded together on the sides, but when it leaps from branch to branch they are spread out and act as a parachute; the frilled agama (*Chlamydosaurus*), which has a large folded frill round its neck like a queen Elizabeth's ruff, which it can elevate when excited. The lower shelves contain the different kinds of chameleons, which are found in Africa and India, and the islands near them; they have been long celebrated on account of the rapidity with which they change their colours; and they are remarkable for the distance to which they can protrude the tongue in order to catch insects, which form their principal food.

#### Cases 8—19. The SNAKES OR SERPENTS.

They differ from the lizard in always swallowing their food entire.

#### Case 8. The POISONOUS SERPENTS.

In the upper shelves are placed the Rattle-snakes peculiar to America, which have a rattle at the end of the tail; this rattle is formed of a series of horny joints, fitting one into the other, which the animal can shake at pleasure; there are several detached rattles, to shew their structure; the fer de lance of the French colonists in South America, and the different kinds of poisonous snakes allied to the rattle-snake which come from India. The lower shelves contain the Vipers; as the adders of Europe, the long-nosed viper (*Ammodytes*) of Southern Europe; the crested or double-horned viper of Egypt and North Africa; the nosehorn viper of Guinea, and the puff adder or short-tailed viper of the Cape of Good Hope and Western Africa. The viper is the only reptile found in Great Britain possessed of dangerous poisonous qualities.

#### Cases 9—19. The HARMLESS SNAKES.

Cases 9—17. The genera allied to Coluber; as the water snakes (*Tropidonotus*) and the common ringsnake of England; the coral snake

(*Elaps*), which is marked with alternate black and red rings; the flat-tailed coral snake, which lives in the sea and has a flattened tail; the juggler snakes (*Naja*), which have the faculty of dilating the skin of the neck so as to form a kind of hood over the head; they are found in Africa and India, and are used by the native jugglers in their exhibitions; the Indian species have usually a yellow spot on the back of the neck, somewhat resembling a pair of spectacles. These snakes have their hinder teeth larger than the rest; are furnished with a poison tube, like the fang of the rattle-snake and vipers. The tree snakes, or coach-whip snakes have very long bodies; they live chiefly on trees; one of these is peculiar for its nose being much produced.

Case 18. The genera allied to the *Boa*; they are the only snakes furnished with the rudiments of legs; they are not venomous, and kill their prey by crushing it between the folds of the body, generally at the same time twisting the end of their prehensile tail round a tree or some other fixed point, in order to increase their power; some come from America, some from India, and a few from Africa.

Case 19. The Sea Snakes, which are peculiar to the seas of Asia and New Holland, and are in some degree dangerous, as many of the species have small fangs dispersed amongst the true teeth; some of them grow to a very large size; they sleep on the shores coiled up, and are sometimes found asleep on the surface of the calm tropical seas. On the lower shelves is the *Acrochorde*, found in the ditches of the rice-fields of India.

#### Cases 20—23. The TORTOISES and TURTLES.

Case 20. The LAND TORTOISES, which live on vegetable substances. They are used for food; as the gigantic Indian tortoise, naturalized at Gallapagos, from whence they are procured in large numbers for food by the sailors; and the different species from India, Africa and America, many of which are beautifully varied with yellow.

Cases 21, 22. The FRESH-WATER TORTOISES, or Terrapins, which live on animal food; they are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and are eaten by the North Americans and the natives of India. Some grow to a large size, as the crocodile or snapping tortoise of America, and the thurgi tortoise of India. On the lower shelves of Case 22 are the *Chelydæ*, which differ from the other terrapins in bending their head back under the margin of the shell when at rest, and cannot withdraw it into the cavity of the shell like the other tortoises. These animals will only take their food while in the water, when in confinement.

Case 23. The three-clawed terrapins, which live in the rivers of Africa and Asia, and North America; they are strictly carnivorous, and eat their food in water; they are to be seen in the Ganges preying on the human bodies that float down that river. The lower shelves of this Case contain the Marine Turtles, which live principally on fuci, sea-weeds, shells, and crustaceous animals: as the Luth of the Mediterranean; the green turtle, and the imbricated turtle, or tortoise-shell turtle of Arabia, which furnishes the best sort of tortoise-shell.

#### Case 24. The specimens of CROCODILES.

The Crocodiles inhabit both the Old and New World; the alligators, only found in America; and the gavials, which are peculiar to India.

The lower shelves of this Case contain the double-headed snakes (*Amphisbæna*), so called because both ends are nearly equally blunt, which has led to the idea that they could walk backwards and forwards with the same facility.

#### Cases 25—26. The BATRACHIAN ANIMALS.

The toads, frogs, and efts: the most remarkable are the tree frogs, which have the power of walking on poli-hed surfaces, and of attaching themselves by their feet to, and walking with their bodies suspended on the under side of the smoothest leaves; they fix themselves directly they alight on any body, and, like many reptiles, they have the faculty of changing the colour of their skins, which often enables them to elude the vigilance of their enemies. The bull frogs of America; the horned toads of Brazil; the paradoxical frog from Surinam, the young or tadpole of which, when in its fish-like form, is larger than its parent, and has been described as a fish; and *Pipa* of Brazil, which deposits its eggs on the back of the male, who carries them a certain period, when the young are emitted from the cells; the siren of Carolina, which looks like an eel with front legs; the proteus of the dark subterraneous lakes of Southern Europe, which is of a pale pink colour, and blushes when exposed to the light; of this there is a very accurate wax model, to exhibit its appearance when alive.

#### THE TABLE CASES. THE SEA EGGS, STAR-FISH AND ENCRINITES. Tables 1—9. SEA EGGS.

Tables 1—6. The globular sea eggs. The club-spined echinus (Case 3), which has very large club-shaped spines; the tessellated echinus, which has short, broad, flat-topped spines like tessellated pavement. The spines easily fall off when the animal is dead, which makes specimens with spines on them rare in collections.

Tables 7, 8. The Sea Pancakes, which are so depressed that there scarcely appears to be any room for their internal viscera; some of them are lobed or fingered on the margin, and others pierced with slits.

Table 9. The *Galerites*, which are most abundant in a fossil state; and some of the Sea Hearts, the species of which are continued into and occupy Case 10.

#### Tables 11—18. The STAR-FISH.

Some have five and others many rays; some have the surface scattered with tubercles placed on the junction of a net-like skeleton, and others are formed of flat-topped pieces, like a tessellated pavement, each separate stem being fringed with an edge of minuter pieces; some of them bear on the top of each of the flat pieces a solid tubercle, which often falls off when the animal is dead.

#### Tables 19—23. The LIZARD-TAILED STAR-FISH,

So called because they often throw off the end of their rays when they are handled or put into fresh water, as lizards do when they are caught and cannot escape.

#### Table 23. The GORGON'S HEAD,

The arms of which are repeated branches, so as to end in innumerable flexible filaments, by which the animal attaches itself to marine bodies, and strains its food from the surrounding water.



Table 24. The *Comatula* or SEA WIGS,

Which are the recent representatives of encrinites, found so abundantly in certain rocks.

## THIRD ROOM.

The WALL CASES round this Room contain the Handed and Glirine MAMMALIA, and the TABLE CASES the different kinds of CORALS.

## THE WALL CASES. MAMMALIA.

## Cases 1—28. The HANDED BEASTS.

Cases 1—4. The Apes: as the chimpanzee of Tropical Africa; and the pongo or orang outan; the siamang, and the long-armed apes or gibbons of Tropical Asia and the islands of the Asiatic Ocean.

Cases 5—7. The Capped Apes of Asia; as the *Simpai*, from Sumatra and Java; the grey-headed capped ape, and the houlman of Continental India; and the Nestor of Ceylon; the houlman lives near the houses, and is venerated by the natives.

Cases 8, 9. The Thumbless Monkeys of Tropical Africa; as the guereza, which has a fringe of long white hairs on each side of the back, and is used by the Abyssinians and the Bobies of Fernando Po as shields for their arms.

Case 10. The Monkeys of Africa.

Case 11. The Mangabeys of Africa.

Case 12. The Makaque or Bonnet Monkey of Tropical Asia, and the magot of Africa, which has been naturalized on the Rock of Gibraltar, and is the only monkey found wild in Europe.

Cases 13, 14. The Baboons or Dog-faced Apes from Africa: as the hamadryas, the papio, the mandril, and the drill.

Cases 15—19. The Monkeys from Tropical America; they are generally slow, and feed on leaves.

Case 15. The Spider Monkey from Brazils.

Case 16. The Negro Monkeys in the upper part of the Case, and below them the Howlers, so called from the continual loud noise they make in the woods, especially at night.

Case 17. The Sakis, with prehensile tails.

Case 18. The Night Apes, with large nocturnal eyes like owls; the *Callithrices*, the hairy monkey, and the Jew monkeys.

Case 19. The Teetees, Marmozettes and Silky Monkey, which are generally of a small size.

Cases 20—22. The Lemurs and the Propithee, from Madagascar; they eat fruit and insects.

Case 23. On the upper shelves, the loris from Ceylon; slow lemur from India, Sumatra, and Java; the indri and cheirogales, from Madagascar; the galagos from Western Africa: and on the lower shelves are the cologos, or flying lemurs, which live on the trees in the Indian Archipelago, suspending themselves by their feet to the branches with the back downwards, and thus forming a kind of hammock in which they nurse their young.

Case 24. On the upper shelves, the leaf-nosed bat from Brazils, the vampire, or bloodsucking bat, from the same country; the Rhinolophes and Megadermes, from India and Africa. On the lower shelves are placed the horseshoe bats of the Old World.

Case 25. The *Nycteres* of Africa, and the *Petalias* of Java; the *Nyctophiles* of Australia; the *Barbastelles* and long-eared bats of Europe; and the true bat and *Scotophiles*, which are scattered over different parts of the world, and the *Lasiures* of America.

Case 26. The *Mormops* and *Chelonicteres* of the West Indies; the *Taphozous* of Africa and India; the bull-dog bats of Tropical America; and the *Molossi* and *Nyctinomes*.

Cases 27—29. The different kinds of fruit-eating bats, which from their large size are often called flying foxes; they are only found in the warm parts of the Old World and the Australian islands.

#### Cases 30—43. The GLIRINE MAMMALIA.

Case 30. The various kind of Rats on the upper shelves, and the different species of Mice on the lower ones.

Case 31. The *Hapalotes* of Australia, and other genera allied to the rats, on the upper shelves; the voles and jerboa rats, and the spinous-pouched rat from Tropical America on the lower shelves.

Case 32. The Beaver, young and old, of Europe and South America; the coypus rat of Tropical America, much used, like the beavers, to make hats; the *Ondatra* of North America on the upper shelf; the *Hydromys* of Australia, and the spiny rats of America, are on the lower ones.

Case 33. The Porcupine of the Old World; the fasciculated porcupines of India and Africa; the tree porcupine, or ursons, of North America; the spiny and hairy prehensile-tailed porcupines of Tropical America are on the upper shelves: the *Cavies* and genera allied to them, which are only found in South or Tropical America, are on the lower ones.

Cases 34, 35. The Hares of Europe, of North America, Africa, and India.

Case 36. The different varieties of Rabbits, and the various kinds of tailless hares, from Europe, Asia, and America, on the upper shelves; and the Jerboas of North Africa and Asia, the leaping hare of South Africa, the chinchilla of South America, and the dormice of Europe on the lower ones.

Case 37. The Taguans and Flying Squirrels of Asia and its islands; the Assapan of N. America; the *Polatouche* of Siberia, and the spiny-tailed squirrel of Fernando Po.

Case 38. The large long-tailed Asiatic squirrel, with or without tufts on their ears, on the upper shelf; and the different species of the large North American, more or less grisled ones, on the lower shelves.

Case 39. The South American squirrel on the upper, and the smaller grisled Asiatic species on the lower shelves.

Case 40. The remainder of the Asiatic grisled squirrels on the upper, and the striped backed Asiatic species on the lower shelves.

Case 41. The ground squirrels of Africa and India on the upper, and the striped pouched squirrels of North America and Europe on the lower shelves.

Case 42. The various kind of *Souslicks* of North America and Europe.

Case 43. The remainder of the *Souslicks*, the Marmots of America and Europe on the upper; and the different kinds of mole rats of



Europe, the sand moles of the Cape of Good Hope, the bamboo rats of Malacca, the golden rats of Africa, and the Sewellel of North America, on the lower shelves.

The TABLE CASES. The different kinds of CORALS.

Tables 1—20. The various kinds of star corals or madrepores; as the sandy corticifera, the sea mushroom (Case 2); the brain stones (Case 10); the tree-like corals (Case 15); the clove coral of the Mediterranean (Case 7); the millepore, which grows extremely rapidly and expands itself with facility over all the different anomalous objects that come in its way: thus we have it covering shells, bottles, horny corals, and assuming the form of all the things it covers.

Table 21. The bright red Organ Corals, which are formed by a beautiful green animal.

Table 22. The red Coral of the Mediterranean, from which the coral beads are formed; the horse-tail coral with its jointed axis.

Tables 24—26. The different kinds of Gorgoniæ; as the sea fans.

Table 27. The different kinds of Antipathes.

Table 28. The different kinds of Fleishy Corals; the Sea Pens and the square axis which supports them; the *Nephtya* from Sumatra; the *Nidalia* from the West Indies, which has been taken for a mineral; and the extraordinary glass rope from Japan; the glassy fibres of which this coral is formed consist of pure flint, and are hard enough to scratch glass.

Tables 29, 30. The different kinds of Horny Sea Weeds; as the *Sertulariæ* and *Tubulariæ*.

Tables 31, 32. The different kinds of encrusting Cellepores, laminar Escharæ, branching Tubulipores, and coralline-like Crissiades; many of them are natives of our shores.

OVER THE WALL CASES are placed the fish which are too large to be inclosed in the Cases; as the Herschell pike fish, from the Cape of Good Hope; the Sudis, from the rivers of Berbice; the bony pike, from North America.

#### FOURTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES round the Room contain the collection of Fish, under the course of arrangement.

The TABLE CASES, a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement.

The general collection of insects and crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit.

#### WALL CASES 1—13. SPINY-RAYED FISH.

Cases 1—4. The perches, gurnards, the flying gurnards with their large pectoral fins, the bull heads, the hog-fish, sea scorpions, the flying sea scorpions or sea butterflies, paradise fish, and fingered perches.

Case 5. The Scienoid Fish, maigres, ombres.

Case 6. The bristle-toothed fish or *Chætodons*.

Case 7. The *Holacanthi*, the scombers, mackarel, tunny, the sword fish with its long pike-like nose: some of these afford a most important article of food.

Case 8. Pilot fish, horse mackarel, john dories, ponfrets.

Case 9. Dolphins, which change colour so rapidly when they are caught; the sea garters and lophotes, which are very thin and compressed; the surgeons, which have a lancet-like spine on the side of their tail.

Case 10. The sea mullets, wolf fish.

Case 11. The *Lophias* or fishing frog or angler, with their very large head and mouth; hand fish, so called because its pectoral fins are elongate, as if placed on an arm; the rock fish or *Labri*.

Cases 12, 13. Various kinds of rock fish (*Labri*). At the bottom of 13, the tobacco-pipe fish and trumpeter fish.

#### WALL CASES 14—19. SOFT-RAYED FISH.

Case 14. Carp, and other fresh water fish of different countries.

Case 15. The pikes: the bony pikes, from America; the garpike, which has green bones; and different kinds of flying fish.

Case 16. Siluroid fish: the callichthes, which are covered with rows of imbricate plates like scale armour; and the loricaria, which has the body entirely covered with a hard coat formed of angular scales; the salmon, trouts, &c.

Case 17. Different kinds of herrings, shad.

Case 18. Cod, ling, whiting. Flat fish: turbot, flounders; their bodies are compressed, and they lie on the white side at the bottom of the sea.

Case 19. Remainder of the flat fish; as the different species of soles, finless soles, &c.; the lump fish, and different kinds of eels.

Case 20. The remainder of the eels; sea horses, so called because they bear a grotesque resemblance to a horse in miniature when dry and contracted.

#### WALL CASES 20—26. ANOMALOUS FISH.

Case 20. Spiny globe fish, which have a beak like a parrot; they have the faculty of dilating their stomach with air, hence their name.

Case 21. The balistes or file fish, which have small teeth, and are covered with a hard skin; leather jackets, with a more flexible less armed skin.

Case 22. The coffin fishes, covered with a hard horny skin formed of six or eight-sided plates, forming an even coat; the sturgeons, from Europe and America.

Cases 23, 24. The sharks; the saw-fishes, with their elongated head furnished with teeth on each side.

Cases 25, 26. The rays, the torpedoes, and the sting rays.

#### ON THE TOPS OF THE CASES,

Different kinds of fish which are too large to be arranged in the proper places in the Cases.

Large shad with a long dorsal ray, from Mexico; a maigre from Guernsey; a sword-fish, from Margate; a flying sword-fish, from the Indian Ocean, with two other pikes; and belonging to the same kind of fish, one which has been forced through the oak timber of a ship. These fish swim so rapidly, that if they come against a ship they pierce it. A conger, an angel fish, a short-nosed bony pike from North America; sharks; the nose of various large saw-fishes; a piraruca, from British Guiana; a sturgeon, and a large sting ray.

## THE TABLES 1—12. INSECTS.

Tables 1—8. The *Coleopterous Insects* or Beetles; the leaf-beetle or mormolyce, from Java; the burying beetle (*Necrophorus*); the stag-beetle, with its long jaws like the horns of deer; the scarabæus, which incloses its eggs in balls of dung, and was esteemed sacred by the Egyptians; the rhinoceros, elephant, and bubaline beetles, which have the front of the head or the front of the thorax produced into variously shaped horns or humps.

Table 2. The buprestidæ, with their metallic colours, the hard wings of which are often used to ornament dresses in the place of spangles; the lantern spring-jack (*Elater noctilucus*), with a spot on each side of the thorax, luminous when living; the various kinds of glow-worms, curculians or long-nosed beetles, as the diamond beetle, from Brazils; the prionii, which have very long jaws, and live chiefly in old wood; the harlequin beetle with its very long fore legs.

Table 3. The false kangaroo beetles (*Sagra*), with their very large hinder legs; and the different kinds of tortoise beetles, and lady-birds, some of which are very brilliant.

The earwigs, with their beautiful fan-like wings; the cockroaches, which have been introduced into England; the praying insects, (*Mantis*,) and some of their eggs, which are formed into different shaped masses; the walking-sticks, some of which are provided with large fan-like wings, but the greater part are destitute of them and look like fragments of stick.

Table 4. The rest of the *Orthopterous Insects*. The house, field, and mole crickets of England; the monstrous cricket, with its extraordinary toes and curled wings, from China; the different kinds of locusts; grasshoppers. The *Neuropterous Insects* as dragon-flies, ant-lions, with their curious larva, which forms a pit to catch insects; the scorpion-fly (*Panorpa*); the white ants (*Termes*), so destructive in the tropics; and the cases of different kinds of caddis flies. The *Hymenopterous Insects*, as saw-flies, wasps, hornets, ichneumons, sand wasps; bees, as the wood-cutting bee.

Tables 5—8. *Lepidopterous Insects*.

Tables 5, 6, 7. Butterflies, exhibiting the different forms of their wings and the peculiarities of their colouring.

Table 8. The hawk-moths, as the privet hawk-moths, the death's head moth, the clear wings, the humming-bird, and the Burnets. The different kinds of moths, as the ghost, found in and so destructive to hop grounds; the leopard and goat moths, which feed on wood in their larva state. The Tusseh silk-worm moth, and some of the silk worked; the Kentish glory; the drinkers; the silk-worm moth, and cocoon on birch twigs, as they are kept in Siberia.

Table 9. Different kinds of moths, as the large owl moth, from Brazils.

Table 10. The *Dipterous Insects*, as the different kinds of flies, gnats, breeze flies. The *Hemipterous Insects*, bugs of all kinds: the wing-legged bug; the water scorpion; the boat fly; the cicadæ; and the lantern flies from China.

Table 11. SPIDERS. The tarantula; the nest of a spider with a moveable lid which closes the hole by its own weight when the animal leaves it; one has a door at each end, the nest having been in a

clod of earth which was turned over, the animal formed a second lid at the opposite end. The scorpions of different countries: bristle-tailed scorpion (*Thelyphonus*); the tailless scorpion (*Phrynus*), which has very long claws.

Table 12. The whale lice; sand spider; galeodes; acari; shepherd spiders; the scarlet tick, from Africa. The iuli, scolopendræ or entipedes, so called from the number of their legs.

#### TABLES 13—24. CRUSTACEA.

Table 13. Spider crabs, with long legs and small bodies.

Table 14. Rough crabs; the common crab; two have a number of oysters growing on their backs, shewing that the crabs do not change their skin every year, or that the oyster grows to a large size in a very short space of time.

Table 15. Oval-bodied crabs.

Table 16. The fin-footed or swimming crabs, from different parts of the ocean.

Table 17. The telescope or long-eyed crab; the land crabs.

Table 18. The square-bodied crabs; the crested crab; and the Chinese fin-footed crab.

Table 19. The porcelain crabs; the corystes; the back-footed crabs; and the death's head crabs, which usually form for themselves a case from pieces of sponge or shell.

Table 20. The Bernhard or hermit crabs, which live in shells; the tree lobster, which is said to climb cocoa trees to get at the nuts.

Table 21. The sea locusts or scyllarus; the sea craw-fish.

Table 22. The scorpion lobster, which lives a great part of its life on land, and destroys new made roads in India by the excavations it forms under them. The lobster; one of the specimens exhibited was pale red, nearly of its present colour, when alive. The mantis crabs; the different species of shrimps; the glass-like alima and phyllosoma, which are scarcely thicker than a piece of paper, and nearly as transparent as glass; they are found in the ocean near the equator; the king crab, with its long stile-like tail and large head.

Tables 23, 24. The sea acorn; whale lice; barnacles, or goose shells, as they are called, from the extraordinary belief that they were the origin of barnacle geese.

#### FIFTH ROOM.

The WALL CASES. Molluscous and Radiated Animals in spirits.

OVER THE WALL CASES is a very large wasp's nest from India; and some Neptune's cups, a kind of sponge, from Singapore.

TABLE CASES. Sponges of different kinds, shewing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint, shewing the same structure.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

Jan. 14, 1846.



## NORTH GALLERY.

THE Rooms on the North side of the North Wing are appropriated to the Oryctognostic or Mineralogical Collection, and to that of Palæontology (Secondary Fossils or Organic Remains). The greater part of these Collections was heretofore arranged in the East Wing, and considerable additions have since been made to them.

In accordance with the plan laid down for their distribution, the Table Cases containing the General Collection of Minerals form two rows or series, extending through four rooms or compartments of the gallery, as follows:—

In Room I., being the N. E. corner room, the first series of Table Cases begins and the second terminates: it contains Cases 1 to 6 and 55 to 60, with three supplemental Cases. Room II. contains the Cases 7 to 13 and 48 to 54. Room III. the Cases 14 to 23 and 38 to 47, with two supplemental Cases; and in Room IV. are placed the Cases 24 to 30 and 31 to 37, the arrangement of which is nearly completed.

The system adopted for the arrangement of the Minerals, with occasional slight deviations, is that of Berzelius, founded upon the electro-chemical theory and the doctrine of definite proportions, as developed by him in a memoir read before the Royal Academy of Sciences of Stockholm. The detail of this arrangement cannot here be entered into: it is, however, partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass Cases, and by the labels within them.

The first two Cases, and part of the third, contain the electro-positive *native metals*: iron, copper, bismuth, lead, silver, mercury, palladium, platinum, osmium and gold.

Case 1. *Native iron* of undoubtedly terrestrial origin very rarely occurs, most of the insulated masses of this metal hitherto found having proved to be *meteoric*, and of these the following specimens are deposited:—*native iron* from Gross-Kamsdorf in Saxony\*;—two small polished pieces of the mass found in Southern Africa, which weighed about 250 pounds, and is now in the cabinet of Haarlem:—fragment of the iron from the Senegal;—specimens of the native iron from Otumpa, in the Gran Chaco Gualamba, in South America, described by Don Rubin de Celis, who estimated the weight of the mass to be about 300 quintals, or 15 tons†;—a large piece detached from the celebrated mass of Siberian native iron, which was discovered by Pallas on the summit of a mountain between Abakansk and Belskoi Ostrog, on the banks of the Jenisey, where it was considered by the Tartars as a sacred relic: the mass originally weighed about 1680 pounds. Presented by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.—A mass of iron from Atacama, resembling that of Siberia, and, like it, containing much of an olivine-like substance within its cells: presented by Sir Woodbine Parish.—A portion detached from the large mass of the iron of Ellenbogen, in Bohemia, where it was known by the popular name of the enchanted Burgrave, (*der verwünschte Burggraf*);—part

\* The origin of this is problematical, as is that of the iron from Aix-la-Chapelle and from the Collina di Brianza.

† The large mass of iron placed against the wall under the window, was sent from Buenos Ayres, in 1826, by Mr. (since Sir Woodbine) Parish; it is supposed to be part of that of Otumpa, described by Rubin de Celis in the *Philos. Trans.* for 1738: its weight 1400 pounds. Presented by Sir Humphrey Davy and Sir Woodbine Parish.



of that dug up on the Collina di Brianza, near Villa, in the Milanese ;—two specimens of the mass of iron found at Lenarto in Hungary, one of which, being polished and treated with acid, exhibits the outlines of imperfect crystals\* ;—a small piece of the large mass in the Capitanía di Bahia, Brazil ;—another, from that found in the province of Durango, Mexico ;—a portion of the mass from Zacatecas, Mexico, described by Humboldt, and presented by John Parkinson, Esq. ;—an Esquimaux knife and harpoon (from Davis's Straits, Lat. 76° N. Long. 66° W. ), the iron of which is meteoric ;—small portions of the meteoric iron from Texas ;—two ponderous pieces of iron, the one from Crossby's Creek, in the south-west part of Cocke County ; the other from Sivier County, Tennessee, together with a slab cut from another mass found at Clayborn, Alabama, United States, in which chlorine as a constituent has been discovered by Dr. Jackson, (for an account of which three masses of meteoric iron, see American Journal, vols. 34 and 38 ; )—some of the exfoliated iron from Buncombe and from Guildford, North Carolina ;—a polished piece of the iron found at Otseya, New York (see the same Journal for 1841 ; )—a piece of that of Lockport, New York, and another from that of Burlington in the same county (see the same Journal for 1844 ; )—a portion of the mass, weighing upwards of 3300 pounds, found at Bitsburg in the Treves territory, but which, from ignorance, was committed to the smelting furnace ;—portion of the so-called pseudo-volcanic steel, from la Buiche, Allier Department ;—a large piece of the problematical mass of iron discovered at Magdeburg, and which, according to Stromeyer's analysis, contains (besides nickel and cobalt) also copper, molybdenum, and arsenic ;—a specimen detached from the large mass of iron found and preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Of *meteoric stones* or *meteorites* (classed with native iron, because they all contain this metal, generally alloyed with nickel) the following are placed in chronological order :—a large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when Emperor Maximilian, then king of the Romans, was on the point of engaging with the French army : this mass, which weighed 270 pounds, was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar ;—one of the many stones which fell, July 3rd, 1753, at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron ;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, in the Landes of Gascony, July 24th, 1790 ;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Siena, in Tuscany, Jan. 16th, 1794 ;—the meteoric stone, weighing 56 pounds, which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, East Riding, Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795 ;—fragment of a stone of 20 pounds, which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhône, March 12th, 1798 ;—specimens of stones fallen near the city of Benares, in the East Indies, Dec. 19th, 1798 : presented by Sir Joseph Banks and W. Marsden, Esq.—Entire and broken specimens of the meteoric stones of which a shower was seen to descend at Aigle, in the department of the Orne, April 26th, 1803 ;—fragment of that of Smolensk, June 27, 1807 ;—fragment of

\* The delineations thus produced are known by the appellation of Widmann-figures.

one of those that were seen to fall at Weston, in Connecticut, Dec. 14th, 1807;—two meteoric stones with shining black surfaces, fallen May 22d, 1808, at Stannern, in Moravia;—two fragments of the Tipperary meteorite which fell in August, 1810: it contains quartz globules of a green colour, owing to oxide of nickel;—a fragment of that of Berlinguillas, in Catalonia, July 8th, 1811;—a fragment of one, weighing 66 pounds, which fell August 5th, 1812, near Chantonay, in the Vendée;—fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Adare, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1813;—fragment of one of those which fell Sept. 5th, 1814, at Agen, in the Pyrenees, and another of that which descended at Juvénas, (Ardèche,) on June 15th, 1821;—a portion of the meteorite which descended at Nanjenoy in Maryland, February 10th, 1825;—fragment of the Tennessee meteorite, May 9th, 1827;—loose grains of that of Chesterfield, Virginia, June 4th, 1828;—a meteorite, weighing about four pounds, which fell at the village of Akburpoor, in the district of Saharanpore, April 18th, 1838, presented by Capt. Cautley, Bengal Artillery;—a fragment detached from one of the three stones which, on June 6, 1838, simultaneously fell at three villages about a mile distant from each other in the valley of Berar (situated Lat.  $21^{\circ}$  N. Long.  $77^{\circ} 20'$  E.) in the East Indies;—two of those that were seen to fall, October 13th of the same year, at Old Bokkeveld, at the Cape of Good Hope; the larger presented by Sir John Herschel, Bart., the smaller by E. Charlesworth, Esq.;—a fragment of that which fell in Missouri, February 13th, 1839; (the former described in the Philosophical Transactions, the latter in the American Journal of Science for 1839);—two large portions of those that fell, June 12th, 1841, at Triguerre, Canton of Chateau-Rénard, department of the Loire.

Among the specimens of *native copper* (which presents a great variety of forms besides the crystallized, such as dendritic, filiform, &c.) may be specified the mass from Hudson's Bay, (found by Mr. Hearne, and described by him in his journal,) and that from the mountains separating the Quananger and Alten Fiords in the north of Norway.—*Native lead*, in lava: to which is added a medal cast in lead ejected by Vesuvius in 1631.—*Native bismuth*, massive, disseminated, and dendritic, in jasper, &c.: to which are added, specimens exhibiting the artificial crystallization of the same, produced by the sudden cooling of the melted metal.—In this case is also placed a specimen of artificially produced *titanium*, crystallized in cubes, from the smelting furnace of the great iron works at Merthyr Tydvil in Wales.

Case 2. *Native silver*: among its varieties may be particularized those exhibiting the various forms in which it most frequently occurs, such as tooth-shaped, moss-like, wire-shaped, dendritical, branched, denticular, massive, &c., particularly from Kongsberg and the Hartz (the latter presented by His Majesty George IV.), many of which are aggregations of minute crystals.—*Native mercury*, and *hydrarguret of silver* or *native amalgam*; the former chiefly as globules, disseminated in cinnabar, sparry limestone, &c.; the latter crystallized in perfect and modified rhombic dodecahedrons, globular, &c.: to which are added some figures and ornaments moulded and modelled in amalgam, by the miners of Mexico.—*Native platinum*, massive and as grains: rock specimens of the formation in which it occurs in the Ural, Siberia.—*Palladium* and *osm-iridium* in a wrought state.

Case 3. *Native gold*, subdivided into pure and alloyed gold; the former chiefly massive, in detached crystals and as grains (from the alluvial deposits of Guinea, Sumatra, Bengal, Brazil, Leadhills in Scotland, &c.), and in brown iron-stone, in quartz, with needle-ore, &c., from Siberia; the alloyed gold (principally from Transylvania) crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons variously aggregated, in reticular plates, &c. With these are placed a few specimens of the native alloys known by the names of *electrum*: the *electrum* of Smeof or Schlangenbergl, in Sioeria, contains one-third of silver.

In this Table Case begin (continued to Case 12) the electro-negative metallic substances called metalloids, and their non-oxidized combinations. — *Tellurium* and *tellurets*. the scarce *native tellurium*, which element (like sulphur and selenium) has the property of mineralizing several metals, combining with them as electro-negative substance, viz.—with *bismuth* (a compound formerly called molybdena-silver) from Bastnaes: to which also belongs the *tetradymite*; —with *silver*, from the Altai, Siberia; —with *lead* (foliated tellurium, or nagyag ore); —with *silver and lead* (white and partly yellow tellurium); —with *silver and gold* (graphic tellurium or schrift-ertz of authors), all from Transylvania, where they occur in veins traversing greywacke and porphyry. — *Native antimony* from Dauphiny and the scarce *antimonial silver* or sibiuret of silver from the Hartz, &c.

Case 4. *Native arsenic* (formerly called testaceous cobalt and scherben-cobalt), in reniform and botryoidal shapes, from Andreasberg, &c.; and its chemical combinations (arseniurets) —with *nickel* (a variety of which is commonly called red or copper-nickel on account of its colour); —with *cobalt*, (arsenical cobalt of authors partly,) comprising the grey and part of the white cobalt of some mineralogists (to which probably belongs the *bismuth-cobalt* or *herstenite* of some mineralogists).

The remainder of this Case contains the substances belonging to the orders of *Carbon* and of *Selenium*. To the former element are referred the diamond, anthracite, and graphite; to the latter the selenium metals or seleniurets. Among the specimens selected to illustrate the crystalline forms of the *diamond* are: —the primitive regular octahedron; the same with solid angles truncated; with edges truncated, forming the passage into the rhomb-dodecahedron; varieties of the latter, giving rise to the six-sided prismatic and the tetrahedral forms; cubes with truncated and bevelled edges; various hemitropic crystals or macles of diamonds; an octahedral diamond, attached to alluvial gold; two others in a siliceous breccia with cement of hydrous oxide of iron, and one in compact brown iron stone, from Brazil; models of large diamonds, &c. With these are placed specimens of the alluvial rock in which this precious substance occurs in the East Indies and also in Brazil, where it is known by the name of *cascalhao*; —varieties of *anthracite* or kohlenblende (to which may be referred the Kilkenny coal), from various localities, with native silver from Kongsberg, &c.; —*graphite* (commonly called black-lead), massive (the purest and most compact variety of which is that from Cumberland), disseminated in porcelain earth, &c.

Selenium is found in chemical combination with several metals: the *seleniurets* here deposited are: lead-seleniuret; —copper-lead-seleniuret; —mercury-lead-seleniuret; —cobalt-lead-seleniuret, all from Tilkerode, Hartz; —copper-seleniuret; —copper-silver-seleniuret (*eukairite*), both from Strickerum, Sweden; —to which are added specimens of sulphur, from the island of Volcano, incrustated and coloured

by reddish-brown or orange red particles of selenium;—also a medallion, in selenium, of its discoverer, Berzelius.

Case 5. The suite of specimens of *sulphur* (among which may be specified the splendid crystallizations from La Catolica in Sicily, and from Conilla in Spain, the stalactic, and other varieties, accompanied by selenite, sulphate of strontia, &c. ; and the massive and pulverulent sulphur found sublimed near the craters of volcanos, &c.) is succeeded by the *Sulphurets*, which occupy half of this and seven of the next following Table Cases. They begin with *sulphuret of manganese* or *manganese blende*, also called *mangan-glanz*, from Nagyag in Transylvania and from Peru.—Among the numerous varieties of *sulphuret of zinc*, or *zinc-blende*, may be particularized those relative to colour, viz., the yellow, the brown, and the black-blende of Werner: the first of which is generally most pure, while the others contain a portion of iron; the radiated, fibrous and testaceous blende, the most characteristic specimens of which are from Przbram in Bohemia, and from Geroldseck in the Brisgau.

Case 6.—*Sulphurets of iron*, or *iron pyrites*:—*common pyrites*, or *marcasite*, crystallized in cubes smooth and striated, variously modified, as octahedral and pentagono-dodecahedral forms, or these forms combined: from several localities, of which Traversella, in Piedmont, and the isle of Eiba yield the finest specimens;—*radiated pyrites*, a substance very subject to decomposition, and to which belong most of the varieties of what is commonly called lenticular or coxcomb-pyrites, spear-pyrites, as also the globular pyrites of a radiated texture, and the *hepatic* or *liver-pyrites* of Werner, (distinct from the *fer sulfuré hépatique* of some French mineralogists, which is both radiated and common iron pyrites converted into brown iron stone);—*magnetic pyrites*, which is nearly allied to the preceding species, from Bodenmais, Bavaria, &c. ; massive and crystallized in six-sided prisms.—*Sulphuret of cobalt*, from Bastnaes in Sweden.—*Sulphuret of nickel* or *nickel-blende*, formerly called capillary iron-pyrites (haarkies W.), and afterwards considered as native nickel, till its real composition was determined by Arfvedson, from Joachimsthal and Merthyr Tydvil.—*Sulphuret of cadmium*, lately discovered at Bishoptown in Renfrewshire, and to which the name of *greenockite* has been given: one of the crystals here deposited well exhibits the peculiar adamantine lustre of this substance.

Case 7. *Sulphuret of copper*, *copper glance*, or *vitreous copper*, variously crystallized, foliated, compact, &c., chiefly from Cornwall; to which are also commonly referred the vegetable fossil remains (CUPRESSITES *Ullmanni*, Room I. Wall Case 6) known by the name of Frankenberg corn-ears, from the bituminous marl-slate of Frankenberg in Hessa, which are principally composed of vitreous and grey copper: the sulphuret called *copper indigo* appears to be only a variety of copper glance.

*Sulphuret of copper and iron*, to which belongs the *copper pyrites* or yellow copper, including the pale-yellow fine-grained variety called hematitiform, or blistered copper-pyrites; and the *variegated copper ore* (buntkupfererz), differing from the former in the proportions of its constituent parts, and easily known by the reddish colour of its fractural surfaces: crystallized, massive and foliated.—*Tennantite*, by some referred to fahl ore, or grey-copper ore, from Cornwall.



Case 8 contains a suite of specimens of *sulphuret of lead* or *galena*, which include a great variety of modifications of crystals, detached and grouped together, (the more remarkable modifications, besides those of Great Britain, from the Hartz and from Saxony,) in combination with blende, pyrites, and many other substances; galena of various grain, massive and disseminated; galena of corroded appearance, decomposed and regenerated; the compact and specular variety, called slickenside by the Derbyshire miners, &c.—*steinmannite*, probably a distinct antimonial sulphur salt, is placed here, because several compact varieties of sulphuret of lead appear to be a mixture of it and common galena.

Case 9. *Sulphuret of bismuth*, or *bismuth-glance*, in acicular crystals, from Riddarhyttan, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and bismuth*, called *copper-bismuth*, from Wittichen, in the Black Forest.—The *needle-ore* of Werner, a triple sulphuret of bismuth, lead, and copper, only found near Ekatherineburg, in Siberia, accompanied by native gold, &c.—*Sulphuret of copper and tin*, or *tin-pyrites*, only found in Cornwall: it is called bell metal ore on account of its colour, which is frequently that of bronze. The remainder of this case is taken up by a considerable suite of specimens of *sulphuret of mercury or cinnabar*, (chiefly from Almaden, in Spain, and from the Palatinate,) divided by Werner into the dark-red (by far the most common variety), and the bright-red cinnabar (native vermilion, much esteemed by painters); the *idrialine-cinnabar*, or *brand-erz*, a mixture of cinnabar with the bituminous substance called idrialine, and earthy particles, from Idria, in Carniola, compact and slaty: the same with globular bodies composed of concentric testaceous laminæ, being the *korallenerz* (coral ore) of Werner.

Case 10. *Sulphuret of silver*, *common silver glance*, or *henkelite*, massive, crystallized, and in other external forms, among which are the laminar and capillary: the *black silver*, which is often seen coating other ores of silver, appears to be a pulverulent variety of this species;—flexible silver glance, or *sternbergite*;—the scarce *donacargyrite*, or *schilfertz* of German mineralogists, which, however, is considered as a combination of several sulph-antimoniurets of silver and lead.—*Sulphuret of antimony*, or grey antimony, compact, foliated, radiated, and plumose: the more remarkable among these are the specimens of crystallized antimony in splendid groups, especially from Transylvania; radiated grey antimony with baroselenite, realgar, &c.; plumose antimony (feather ore), some varieties of which, appearing like delicate wool or down, display a fine iridescent blue, yellow, and red tarnish\*.—With these is placed the *hartmannite*, a doubtful species, said to be a sulphuret of antimony and nickel.

Case 11. This and part of the next Case contain the simple and double sulphur-salts formed by the sulphurets of antimony or arsenic, with basic sulphurets of electro-positive metals; among these may be specified (besides some varieties of the plumose antimony or feather-ore)—the *jamesonite* or axotomous antimony glance; the *geocronite* of Swanberg;—the *boulangérite*,—the *zinkenite*, nearly related to plumose antimony;—the *silver-blende* or *ruby-silver*, divided into the dark and the light red, both of the same crystalline forms, but in the latter of

\* Several of the plumose varieties of grey antimony are referable to the sulphur-salts in the next glass case.



which sulphuret of arsenic takes the place of the sulphuret of antimony of the former;—the *miargyrite* of H. Rose, first separated by Mohs from red silver under the name of hemiprismatic ruby-blende;—to these is related the *melan-glance*, as are some varieties of the sulphur-salt commonly called *brittle silver-glance* (the *röschgewächs* of the Hungarian miners), which appears to be composed of the same constituent elements as the dark and the bright red ruby-silver ores, but in different proportions;—*bournonite*, a sulphur-salt known also by the names of endellion, and triple sulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, chiefly from Hungary and the Hartz:—the scarce *polybasite*. There are some other substances belonging to this order, such as, in

Case 12, the *fahl-ore* or grey copper (a double sulphur-salt, on the chemical constitution of which much light has lately been thrown by the researches of H. Rose), crystallized, massive, and disseminated in various substances; the more remarkable specimens are those from Hungary. The remaining space in this Case is occupied by the following sulphurets:—*sulphuret of arsenic*, viz. the *yellow orpiment*, massive and in striated, separable laminæ; and the *red orpiment* or *realgar*, perfectly massive and crystallized, but decomposing by the action of light into an orange-coloured powder;—several of the *arsenio-sulphurets*, such as the *arsenic-pyrites* or *mispickel* (some varieties of which, containing accidentally admixed silver, constitute Werner's *weiss-ertz*);—the *cobalt-glance*, massive and crystallized in the form of the cube and its modifications &c., chiefly from Tunaberg in Sweden;—the *sulphuret of molybdenum* or *molybdena-glance*, sometimes confounded with scaly varieties of graphite.

In the six following Cases the *oxides* of the electro-positive metals are deposited.

Case 13 contains the *oxides* and *hydrous oxides of manganese*, formerly distinguished as foliated, compact, and earthy grey manganese; but now, from chemical and crystallographical distinctive characters, divided into the species called *manganite*, *pyrolusite*, *psilomelane*, *hausmannite*, *braunite*, &c., to several of which, but particularly the first two, may be referred the earthy manganese or *wad*, (a name also frequently given to earthy cobalt,) some varieties of which have the property of inflaming spontaneously when mixed with linseed oil. To these may be added the *franklinite*, in the next case, a mineral substance composed of oxides of iron, zinc, and manganese.

Case 14. In this and the two following Table Cases are deposited most of the oxides of iron:—*magnetic iron-ore*, (magneteisenstein of Werner,) a compound of protoxide and peroxide of iron, most of the varieties of which are strongly attracted by the magnet, while some of them possess polarity, of which several specimens are placed in this Table Case:—crystallized, compact and granular varieties, in serpentine, chlorite-slate, &c.; variety with granular quartz, from the East Indies, which yields the wootz, or salam-steel, remarkable for its hardness; *magnetic iron-sand*.

Case 15. *Specular oxide* or *iron-glance*, among the specimens which may be specified those from Elba, remarkable on account of their beautiful iridescence and play of colours; the variety in large laminar crystals appearing like polished steel, from Stromboli and Vesuvius;—the *micaceous iron-ore* of Werner, belonging partly to

this species, partly to hydrous oxide of iron;—also the *red iron-ore*, generally divided into compact red iron-stone and red hematite, are varieties only of this species of argillaceous iron ores.

Case 16. *Hydrous oxide of iron or brown iron-stone*, among the most remarkable varieties of which species are, the micaceous, called *göthite*, in delicate transparent tables of a blood-red colour; that in fine scales coating the cells of lava; a shining brownish-black variety used as hair powder by the Bootchuana natives beyond the Great River in South Africa; the fibrous brown iron-stone or brown hematite; the compact and the ochrey brown iron-stone. With these are placed specimens of several sub-species of *argillaceous or clay iron-stone*, such as the columnar, the reniform, the pisiform, (pea-ore); among the varieties here deposited of this latter, is a sample of the rounded and angular grains from the size of a millet-seed to that of a small hazel nut, which, on the 10th of August, 1841, descended as a shower at Iwan, in the Comitatus of Oedenburg in Hungary, and were considered as a new species of real meteorites, until their terrestrial origin was fully ascertained by microscopic observation and analysis.

Case 17. *Oxide of copper*:—*red or ruby-copper* compact, foliated, and fibrous: one of the more remarkable is the bright-red capillary variety from Rheinbreitenbach, called *chalcotrichite*, (in which selenium has been discovered by Kersten,) and from the Bank mines in Siberia;—the ferruginous red oxide of copper or *tile-ore*, an intimate mixture of red copper and brown iron-ochre from Hungary, Siberia, &c.; the *black oxide* or *copper-black*, generally mixed with the oxides of iron and manganese.—*Oxide of bismuth* or *bismuth-ochre*, from Saxony and Bohemia.—*Red oxide of zinc* from New Jersey, also called *spartalite* and *sterlingite*.—*Black and yellow earthy cobalt*, both called *cobalt-ochre*, which seem to be hydrates of the oxides of cobalt and manganese, frequently mixed with oxide of iron.—*Oxide of uranium*, or *uran-ochre*, and the hydrous protoxide of the same, called *pitch-ore*.

Case 18. *Oxide of lead*:—the *native minium* from Hessia (first described by Mr. Smithson), from Siberia, &c., probably produced by the decomposition of galena;—with this is placed the *beudantite*, a mineral from Horhausen on the Rhine, which, according to Wollaston, consists only of the oxides of lead and iron.—*Oxide of tin* or *tin-stone*, divided by Werner into *common tin-stone* and *wood-tin*: among the specimens of the former (chiefly from Cornwall, Saxony, and Bohemia) may be specified the greyish-white crystals resembling scheel-ore or tungstate of lime, the regular and macled crystals, the pebble-like and granular tin-stone (shoad-tin, stream-tin, grain-tin, &c.), the columbiferous oxide of tin from Finbo in Sweden; among the varieties of wood-tin, are some composed of radiated-fibrous small globules, others marked with concentrically disposed, brown and yellow colours, and called toad's eye wood-tin, fortification wood-tin, &c. To which are added some specimens of metallic tin, the result of smelting, of which the more remarkable, on account of its locality, is that cast in the form of thick wires, brought by Capt. Clapperton from Soudan in Africa.

In the next Case begin the oxides of electro-negative bodies, and their various combinations.

Case 19. *Alumina and Aluminates*. To the former belongs the

*corundite*, divided into *noble* and *common* corundite, the former comprehending the precious stones commonly called oriental gems (the sapphire, ruby, oriental amethyst, oriental topaz, oriental emerald), of the crystallized forms of which the principal modifications are here deposited; the latter, to which the name of corundum is more especially applied, affords one of the hardest and best polishing materials to the lapidary: from Bengal, Mysore, China, the Carnatic (Werner's diamond spar), Lapland, Piedmont, &c. As appendix to these are added, the *emery*, a substance which derives its hardness and consequent usefulness for polishing to an admixture of blue or grey corundum; and the *indianite* of Bournon, which sometimes occurs as matrix of the common corundum of the Carnatic.

As *hydrates of alumina* are to be particularized, the *diaspore* from the Ural, and the *gibbsite* from Massachusetts, and the *hydrargillite* of Rose, (not of Davy,) from Lissensko, in the Shishimskian mountains.

*Aluminate of magnesia*—the *spinel*: among its principal varieties may be specified the blue spinel of Aker in Südermannia, and the brown, often in crystals of considerable dimension, from New Jersey;—the *ceylonite* or pleonaste, and the *automolite* (also called *gahnite*), from Fahlun in Sweden and from Franklin in New Jersey, are, the former an aluminate of protoxide of iron and magnesia, the latter an aluminate of zinc;—the *chrysoberyl* or *cymophane*, considered as an aluminate of glucine and of iron, among the specimens of which may be specified the large crystals from the Ural and from Brazil, those in a matrix of quartz and feldspar with garnets, from Haddam in Connecticut, and also those from Saratoga and New York;—the mineral called *gum-lead* (*plomb gomme*), which occurs at Huelgoet in Brittany only, and is a hydrous aluminate of lead.

The five following Cases contain the acid or oxide of silicium (silica), the numerous varieties of which, formerly considered as so many distinct species, are mostly indebted for their generally very striking external characters to the admixture of matter foreign to the species, or to other casual circumstances that prevailed at their formation.

Case 20. *Amethyst quartz* of various tints, in grouped crystals, &c. —*Rock crystal*: various modifications of crystalline forms: small dodecahedral and other crystals, known by the names of Gibraltar diamonds, Bristol diamonds, &c.; varieties of colour, according to which this substance obtains the familiar denominations of smoky topaz or morion, cairngorm, citrine, &c.; specimens of rock crystal enclosing various substances, such as rutile, brown iron-stone, micaceous iron, acicular antimony, actinote, asbest, chlorite, &c.; groups of rock crystal; some specimens of rock crystal in a wrought state are added, among which is Dr. Dee's show-stone (see Walter Scott's Demonology), &c.

Case 21. *Common quartz*: among the specimens of this widely diffused substance, which offers such a great variety in its external aspect, the more remarkable are the hacked, corroded, and cellular quartz from Schemnitz, as also the pseudomorphous or supposititious crystals, principally derived from modifications of calcareous and fluor spars; and, with regard to colour, the blue quartz, called *siderite*, from Salzburg, and the *rose* or *milk quartz*, which are both used as ornamental stones;—*fibrous quartz*;—*flexible sandstone* (*itacolumite*) from Brazil, China and the East Indies;—*fetid quartz*, from Nantes;—*iron-flint*.

In this Case are also deposited several varieties of *stalagmitic quartz* or *quartz sinter*, the most remarkable among which are the siliceous concretions deposited by the celebrated hot spring in Iceland, the Geyser; another variety of it is the *pearl-sinter* from Santa-Fiora in Tuscany (whence it has obtained the name of *fiorite*), and from the island of Ischia. With these are placed specimens of the *ceraunian sinter* or those enigmatical siliceous tubes which were discovered in the sands of the Senner Heath in the County of Lippe (where, on account of their probable origin, they are called *blitz-röhren*, or lightning tubes, from which name those of *fulgurite*, *ceraunian sinter*, *astraphylite*, are derived), at Drigg on the coast of Cumberland, and lastly, by the late Capt. Clapperton, (see Append. to his Journal,) near Dibbla in the Tuarick country, Africa, from which localities specimens are here deposited. The *hyalite* is placed here as a mineral related equally to stalagmitic quartz and opal;—the *haytorite*, a pseudomorphous substance, being purely siliceous, but presenting the form of datolite;—the *avanturino quartz*.

Case 22 contains some more of the varieties of common quartz: *prase*, which appears to be an intimate mixture of that substance and actinote;—as also some varieties of the *cat's eye* (mostly from Ceylon), in which the chatoyant lustre is generally produced by nearly invisible fibres of amianth lodged in the quartz mass.—Part of this Case is occupied by the siliceous substance called *hornstone*, divided into the conchoidal and splintery varieties; among these are the remarkable pseudomorphous crystals from Schneeberg in Saxony, derived from various modifications of calcareous spar; also beautiful specimens of wood converted into hornstone, being the *wood-stone* of Werner; hornstone balls from Haunstadt in Bavaria.—Of *flint*, a well known mineral substance, some interesting varieties are deposited; flint containing water, &c.

The remainder of the contents of this and the whole of those of the following Case relate to calcedonic substances. Among the specimens of common *calcedony* the most remarkable are, the smalt-blue variety from Felsobanya in Transylvania, crystallized in obtuse rhombohedrons; the branched and stalactical calcedony from Iceland, &c.; the botryoidal, from Ferroe; nodules, enclosing water (enhydrites), from Monte Berico, near Vicenza, where they occur in volcanic rocks.

Case 23. Calcedonic substances continued: cut and polished pieces of calcedony with red and black dendritic and other figures, called mocha-stones; varieties with white, brown, and black, straight or curved lines, some of which were probably among the substances of which the costly *vasa murrhina* of the ancients were made; red and yellowish varieties of calcedony called *carnelian*—*Plasma*.—*Heliotrope*, an intimate mixture of calcedony and green earth, which, when containing disseminated particles of red jasper, is commonly termed blood-stone.—The beautiful and much esteemed variety of calcedony called *chrysoprase*, hitherto only found at Kosemütz in Silesia, and which owes its colour to oxide of nickel, as does the green siliceous earthy substance, named *pimelite*, which accompanies it. To these are added specimens of some varieties of the siliceous compounds called *agates*, in which common calcedony, carnelian, and heliotrope generally form the predominant ingredients.

Case 24. One half of this Case is occupied by the different



varieties of jasper, such as they are enumerated by Werner, viz. the globular or *Egyptian jasper*, found chiefly near Cairo, in rounded pieces, which do not owe their form to rolling, but are, according to the opinion of some writers, produced by infiltration, or, what is more probable, are of organic origin;—the *riband-jasper* or striped jasper, the finest varieties of which are found in Siberia;—the variously-tinted *common jasper*;—the *agate jasper*, found only in agate veins, and the *porcelain jasper*, produced by the action of subterraneous fire on clay-slate. The other half of this Case contains opaline substances (some of them hydrates of silica), viz., specimens of the *noble opal*, which owes its beautiful play of colours to a multiplicity of otherwise imperceptible fissures in its interior;—the *sun-opal*, or *fire-opal*, exhibiting a suite of colour, from deep orange yellow to nearly untinged, from the trachytic porphyry of Zimapan, in Mexico;—the *common opal*, a translucent white variety of which, appearing yellow or red when held between the eye and the light, is called *girasol*;—the *semi-opal*, agreeing in its principal characters with the common;—specimens of a variety both of common and noble opal, which, having the property of becoming transparent when immersed in water, is called *hydrophane*, or *oculus mundi*;—*wood-opal*, or *opalized wood*, chiefly from Hungary;—*jasp-opal*, referred by some authors to jasper;—the *menilite*, or liver opal, found at Menil-le-Montant, near Paris, in a bed of adhesive slate, a specimen of which is added;—the *quincite* of Berthier, or red opal of Quincy, near Meudon in France, which, containing magnesia, is rather to be considered as a hydrous silicate of magnesia.

In the two next Cases are placed the *Silicates with one base*.

Case 25 contains the *silicates of lime* and the *silicates of magnesia*. To the former belongs the *table spar* or *wollastonite* from Mount Vesuvius, Nagyag, &c.; perhaps also the *alumocalcite* of Breithaupt, before considered as decomposed opal, from Eibenstock, Saxony.

The silicates of magnesia comprehend several of the minerals placed by Werner in the talc genus:—*steatite*, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of yellowish green colour from Greenland, and that from Göpfersgrün in Baireuth, with small crystals of other mineral substances, especially quartz, converted into, and forming part of the massive *steatite*; variety called *chalk of Briançon*;—*heffekil*, or *meerscham*, from Natolia, of which the well-known pipe-bowls are made, and that from Valecas in Spain;—also a related substance, called *heffekillite* by Dr. Fischer, who discovered it in the Crimea;—*lithomarge*, the more remarkable varieties of which are, that of a reddish yellow colour in porphyry, from Rochlitz, and the fine purplish blue variety from Planitz, formerly called *terra miraculosa Saxonica*, &c.—*serpentine*, the purer varieties of which (generally hydrates) are called noble serpentine: they constitute, in combination with primitive limestone, the *verde antico* and some other fine green marbles; among the varieties of the common serpentine, the best known are those from Baireuth and from Zöblitz in Saxony, where they are manufactured into vases and various other articles; serpentine with embedded garnets, magnetic iron-stone, asbest, &c.—the *marmolite* of Hoboken in New Jersey likewise belongs to serpentine.—With these is also placed the *metalloid diallage* or *diallagite*, more commonly called *schiller spar*, from the Hartz, &c.; and, what appear to be varieties of the same, the *bronzite* and the *xanthophyllite*.—To the silicates of magnesia is



likewise referred the *olivine*, which, in its purer state, is denominated *chrysolite* or *peridot*, and when protoxide of iron is predominant, has, by some, been called *hyalosiderite*.

Case 26. *Silicate of zinc*, called *smithsonite* (after the ingenious chemist who first distinguished its nature, and that of silicates in general), and also electric or siliceous calamine, the finest specimens of which are those from Siberia and Hungary; the variety called *willemite*, from Aix-la-Chapelle.—*Silicate of manganese*, of which there are several varieties (some of them only mechanical mixtures of this silicate, of carbonate of manganese, and quartz), which have received particular names, such as *allagite*, *rhodonite*, &c. *Silicate of cerium* or *cerite*, from Bastnäs, Sweden,—with which is placed the rose-coloured substance called *thulite*, found with blue idocrase in Tellemarken, Norway.—*Silicate of iron*, to which belong the *hisingerite*, *sideroschizolite*, *chlorophæite*, *chloropal*, *stilpnomelane*, *gillingite*, *fayalite*, and some other newly discovered mineral substances.—*Silicate of copper*, or siliceous malachite, also called *chrysocolla* and *copper-green*: to which may be referred the *diopase* or *copper-emerald*, a scarce mineral from the Kirguise country in Siberia.—*Silicate of bismuth*, also called *bismuth-blende*, a mineral found in the form of hair-brown globules, from Schneeberg, Saxony.—*Silicate of zirconia*, to which belong Werner's common *zircon* and some hyacinths of jewellers, from Ceylon, Auvergne, Chili, the Lake Ilmen in Siberia; also the variety called *zirconite* from Friedrichsvärn in Norway, and the *ostranite* from the same locality;—the blue *zircon* from Vesuvius.—To these is added the *thorite* of Berzelius, from Brevig in Norway, a new mineral in which the metal thorium was first discovered.—*Silicate of alumina*: of these we have the *kyanite* or *disthène*, and the related mineral substances called *sillimanite*, *bucholzite*, and *fibrolite*, (one of the concomitant substances of the corundum of the Carnatic);—the *halloysite*, *lenzinite*, *scarbroite*, *bole*, and some minerals of similar aspect are also referable to the silicates of alumina, and among these may be particularized the *catlinite* or Indian pipe-stone from the quarry of Côteau des Prairies, brought from thence by Mr. Catlin, the first white man allowed by the Indians to visit it, and after whom the substance was named by Dr. Jackson—*agalmatolite* (Werner's *bildstein*, Hai'y's *talc glaphique*) employed by the Chinese for carving images, vessels, &c.

The *Silicates with several bases* are under arrangement in a series of Cases, nearly in the following order:

Cases 27 and 28 contain the zeolitic substances: *apophyllite*, or *ichthyophthalmite*, in fine crystals, from Hesloe in Faroë; with *stilbite*; with *tessellite* of Brewster, with *poonalite* of Brooke, &c.; a variety of *apophyllite*, called *albine* by some mineralogists;—*chabasite* or *chabasie*, in groups of primitive rhomboidal and modified crystals;—the variety called *haidenite* from Baltimore;—*mesotype* from Auvergne, Faroë, &c., to which are also referred the *natrolite* of Klaproth, the *needle-stone* of Werner, the *scolicite*, the *mesolite*, *krokalite*, &c.;—*alcime*, among the crystallized varieties of which are remarkably large specimens of the trapezoidal and triépointé modifications from Fassa in Tyrol;—*stilbite* and *heulandite*, or foliated zeolite in splendid specimens from Iceland, Faroë, and Scotland;—*brewsterite*;—*laumontite* or *lomonite*, also called *efflorescent zeolite*, because most of its varieties are subject to decomposition by exposure to the air;—a suite of speci-

mens of *comptonite* from Vesuvius, lining the cavities of a pyroxenic lava, &c., accompanied by gismondine and other crystallized substances; together with *thomsonite*, which is supposed to be only a variety of comptonite; — *gmelinite* or *hydrolite*; — *lévine*, and some other scarce zeolitic substances.

Case 29. To the same family of minerals belongs the *prehnite*, the grass-green variety of which, discovered in South Africa by the Abbé Rochou, has been mistaken for chrysolite, chrysoprase, and even emerald; — to this also belongs the *koupholite* of Vauquelin. The substance known by the name of Chinese jade or *you-stone*, (kyonk tshein of the Burmese,) is likewise placed with prehnite, to which it has been referred by Count Bournon; but no chemical analysis has as yet been given of it. (Among the vessels wrought out of it on this table is a cup, the gift of the king of Ava to Lieut.-Col. Burney when British Resident at that court, and by him presented to the British Museum.) With this is placed the *harmotome* or cross stone, (also called *andrealite*, after Andreasberg, in the Hartz, where it was first discovered,) divided into baryte-harmotome and potass-harmotome, to which latter are to be referred the Vesuvian minerals called *zeagonite*, *gismondine*, *abrazite*, and also the *philipsite*. (Of andrealite, a magnificent specimen is deposited, presented by King George IV.) The remaining space in this Case and

Cases 30 and 31 will be occupied chiefly by feldspathic substances and minerals more or less nearly related to feldspar. The most remarkable and important species is the *common feldspar*, among the crystallized and massive varieties of which may be particularized—the fine green variety from Siberia, called amazon stone; the beautiful large crystals from Baveno; feldspar with embedded crystals and fragments of quartz (graphic stone, graphic granite), from Siberia, &c.; — the *Labrador feldspar* (also called opalescent feldspar, from its often exhibiting a beautiful play of colours in cut and polished specimens, of which a pretty complete suite is added,) chiefly from the coast of Labrador and from the transition syenite of Laurwig in Norway; — the *adularia* or *naker feldspar*, principally found on mount St. Gothard, but not in the valley of Adula from which its name is derived: the fine variety from Ceylon, when cut *en cabochon*, is called moon-stone; and a yellow naker feldspar with reddish dots has obtained the name of sun-stone, which is also sometimes given to the beautiful aventurino variety of common feldspar placed in this glass-case; — *ice-spar* and *sanidine* or glassy feldspar, both nearly allied to common feldspar; *albite* or *cleavelandite*, the finest specimens of which are those from Dauphiné and Siberia; and *pericline*, united by some mineralogists with the preceding species, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, &c.; — *anorthite* from Vesuvius; — *oligoclase*, also called natron-spodumen— together with some other species separated, perhaps unnecessarily, from common feldspar and cleavelandite.

Other mineral substances temporarily placed with the preceding, are, the *leucite* or amphigène, chiefly from Vesuvius, in separate crystals of various sizes and degrees of transparency, massive, embedded in pyroxenic and other lavas; — the *triphane* or *spodumen* and *petalite*: in which latter substance lithia, or the oxide of lithium, was first discovered by Arfvedson; — the *nepheline*, from Mount Vesuvius, with which are now combined the *davyne* of Monticelli and several varieties of the *elæolite* or

fettstein of Werner;—*wernerite*, under which name, formerly confined to some varieties of common and compact scapolite, are now by most mineralogical writers united the *meicnite* of Vesuvius, and the greater part of the *scapolite*, the *paranthine*, the *dipyre*, the *nuttallite*, the *bergmanite*; substances which, together with several others provisionally placed in this glass Case, stand in need of further investigation as to their chemical and crystallographical characters.

Case 32 contains *micaceous* and *talcose* substances. Our imperfect knowledge of the optical properties and chemical constitution of many varieties of the former, does not admit of their being arranged according to those distinctive characters; such varieties as have been more closely examined in this respect, may be divided into *potassa-mica* (by far the most common), which has two axes; *magnesia-mica*, which has but one axis, in characteristic specimens from various localities, and particularly from Vesuvius, where it occurs in small, but brilliant and transparent six-sided prismatic crystals; to this also appear to belong some varieties of mica called *rubellane*, and the *lithia-mica*, which besides the beautiful peach-blossom, red, violet, greenish-grey, and white scaly varieties known by the name of *lepidolite*, (some varieties of which, however, are referable to the silicates combined with fluorides, in Case 58 A,) from Rõzna in Moravia, likewise comprises several large-foliated varieties of what was formerly considered as common mica, such as that from Zinnwald in Bohemia and Altenberg, accompanied by apatite, tin-stone, and topaz.

The species and varieties of the talcose substances are likewise very imperfectly understood. Among the specimens of *talc* in this Table Case may be specified the common or Venetian (which enters into the composition of cosmetics), and the indurated talc; to the former of which may probably be referred the green radiated talc from Siberia, composed of distinct groups of small diverging laminæ, and which is known under the name of *pyrophyllite*;—*potstone*, *ollite*; or *lavezzo*, (the lapis comensis of Pliny,) which appears to be an intimate mixture of talc and asbest, chiefly from Chiavenna, near Como, where it is manufactured into culinary vessels;—*chlorite*, crystallized in aggregated, small, modified rhombic prisms; the earthy and foliated varieties, coating crystals of octahedral magnetic iron-stone, &c.; chlorite slate;—the scarce *leuchtenbergite* from the Ural, the composition of which appears to approach near to that of chlorite;—*pinite*, crystallized in regular hexagonal prisms, and *gieseckite*, from Greenland, which appears to be a variety of this species.—*Fahlunite* or *triclasite*, with the related *weissite*, from Fahlun in Sweden.

Case 33. This and part of the following Case chiefly contain substances related to hornblende or amphibolic minerals, among which may be specified the *basaltic* and *common hornblende*, including the *pargasite*;—the *actinolite* or *strahlstein* (divided by Werner into the glassy, common, and fibrous varieties, and to which also belongs the *karinthine* of this author);—the *grammatite* or *tremolite* (so called from Val Tremola, where, however, it is not found), among the specimens of which are the fine, fibrous varieties, resembling asbest; the glassy tremolite, in dolomite and granular limestone, &c.—*Arfvedsonite*—*raphilite*, &c.

Case 34. Part of this Case is occupied by the mineral substances

called *asbestine*, many of which pass into some of the varieties of hornblende; others, both asbest and amianth, are modifications of the state of aggregation of different amphibolic substances; and to these Breithaupt also refers his kymatine, metaxite, peponite, and pycnotrope. Among them may be observed specimens illustrative of the transition from a very close to a loose-fibrous structure;—several varieties of the *flexible asbest* or *amianth*, with some antique incombustible cloth, paper, &c., made of it;—the varieties called common and schiller-asbest, mountain wood, mountain cork, or nectic asbest, &c., separate, and in combination with other substances;—the *blue* and *yellow asbest* from South Africa, for the former of which the name of *krokydolite* has been proposed; and which, if the analysis given of it be correct, is referable to the silicates of iron. The remainder of this Case and part of the next contain pyroxenic minerals:—*augite*, in separate crystals, and embedded in lava from Vesuvius, together with groups of well-defined crystals from Arendal in Norway, where this substance occurs in primitive rocks;—the *jeffersonite*;—the granular variety called *coccolite*;—the *hypersthene* and *paulite* (*Labrador hornblende* of Werner);—the varieties of *diopside*, at first considered as distinct species, including the mussite and alalite from Piedmont;—the *sahlite* or malacolite, to which also belongs the *baikalite*, of which a few fine specimens are here deposited; the *pyrgome* or *fassaite*, and the *achmite*.

Case 35. Among its contents may be particularized the mineral substances which have been described under the appellations of thallite, arendalite, acanticone, delphinite, &c.; most of these are Werner's *pistacite* and are now more generally designated by the name of *epidote*, given to them by Häuy. To this also belongs the *manganesiferous epidote*, considered by some as an ore of manganese.—*Cumingtonite*.—*Zoisite*.—Among the specimens of *idocrase* (vesuvian of Werner), the more conspicuous are the large beautiful crystals (the unibinaire of Häuy), discovered by Laxmann on the banks of the Vilui in Kamschatka, embedded in a steatitic rock; those from Vesuvius, where this substance occurs accompanied by other volcanic ejections, have, in Italy, obtained the name of Vesuvian gems, hyacinths, and chrysolites; the varieties called *egerane*, *loboite*; and that from Tellemarken in Norway, coloured blue by oxide of copper, and known by the name of *cyprine*.

Case 36. The greater part of this Case is appropriated to the various species and varieties of the garnet tribe, formerly divided into noble and common garnets. Among the more distinct chemical species now established are:—the chrome-garnets, to which belongs the *pyrope*;—the lime-garnets, comprising chiefly the *melanite* from the vicinity of Frascati, and some brownish-black varieties, the *colophonite*, bearing a distant resemblance to rosin, from Norway and North America; the *grossular* or Wilui garnet, a fine light-green species from Kamschatka, so called from the fancied resemblance which its separate crystals bear to a gooseberry; the *allochroite*, also called splintery garnet, from Norway; the *romanzovite*; the *essonite* (*hessonite*) or *cinnamon-stone*, chiefly from Ceylon, which was supposed to contain zirconia, till a more accurate analysis proved it to be nearly allied to vesuvian and garnet: most of the hyacinths of commerce are cinnamon-stone. In this Case are also deposited—the *gehlenite*, from the Monzoni in Tyrol, to which species the *melilite* from Capo di Bove, near Rome, is referred by some mineralogists;—the *iolite* or *pehlioma*, now generally called *dichroite* (from



its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions), massive and crystallized, from Capo di Gate, from Greenland, Bodenmais in Bavaria, and Orayervi in Finland (*steinheilite*);—the *sordawalite* from Finland;—the *staurolite*, a bisilicate of alumina and of oxide of iron, called also grenatite and cross-stone, among the specimens of which may be specified the fine macled crystals from Brittany and the modifications of the simple crystals from St. Gothard, accompanied by prisms of disthène, perfectly similar to those of the staurolite, and sometimes longitudinally grown together with them;—the *karpholite* from Bohemia, &c.

Case 37. One half of this Table Case is set apart for the silicates containing glucina and alumina, the principal species of which is the *beryl*, including the *emerald*, a gem which owes its beautiful green colour to oxide of chromium: the most remarkable specimens of emerald are those from Santa Fé, from the Ural, from Heubachthal in Bavaria, and from Mount Zahara in Egypt;—among those of the *beryl* or aquamarine, may be specified the fine blue and yellow varieties from Mursinsk in the Ural, the colourless limpid crystals, and those half blue and transparent, half white and opaque, from Odontchelong near Nerchinsk;—the bluish and greenish opaque beryls from Acworth in New Hampshire, where massy crystals have been found (the two imperfect prisms placed on the shelf near this Table Case weigh, the one eighty-three, the other nearly forty-three pounds);—the *euclase*, a rare mineral, discovered by Dombey in Peru, but since only found as loose crystals, at Capao, near Villaricca, in Brazil, and in the chlorite slate of that territory;—the *phenacite* or phenakite of Norden-skiold, (which, if really a bisilicate of glucine, should be referred to the silicates with one base in Table 26) occurs, together with emerald in the Ural, and in brown iron-stone at Framont in Alsace;—the *helvine* from Schwarzenberg, considered as a triple silicate of glucina, iron and manganese.—Silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium; to these belong the *gadolinite*, the *allanite* or *cerine*, the *orthite* and *pyrorthite*, as likewise the *tshefkinite* of Rose\*. The rest of this Table Case is occupied by the oxide of titanium and the titanates, to the former of which belong—the *rutile*, also called titan-shorl, massive and crystallized, the reticulated variety, generally with golden tarnish, from Moutier, near the Mont Blanc;—the capillary rutile in rock crystal from Brazil, in beryl from the East Indies, &c.;—the *anatase* (oisanite or octahedrite), which occurs only crystallized, chiefly at Bourg d'Oisans, in Dauphiny. Among the titanates the more remarkable are—the silico-titanate of lime, called *sphene* or *titanite*, and, among these, the varieties formerly designated by the name of brown and yellow menakanite, in large crystals, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from St. Gothard, called *rayonnante en gouttière* by Saussure, on feldspar with chlorite, &c.;—the *pyrochlore*, a titanate of lime, with titanate of protoxide of uranium, &c., from Fredricsvärn in Norway;—the *polymignite*, found in the zircon-syenite of the same locality, and composed chiefly of the titanates of zirconia and yttria; also the *æschynite* from the lake Ilmen near Miask, being a titanate of zirconia and oxide of cerium;—the *ærstedtite*, a titanate of zirconia with lime, magnesia and protoxide of iron, from Arendal;—the *mosandrite*, from the same locality, being a silico-titanate of

\* These are removed to the next Table Case.



lantane, manganese, &c.; and lastly the titanates of protoxide of iron, variously combined with the oxide of that metal, in many of those varieties of volcanic and other specular iron which exhibit a glassy fracture, as likewise in the minerals known by the names of *axotomous iron* or *kibdelophane*, *crightonite*, *menacanite*, *nigrine*, *iserine*, *ilmenite*, &c.

Case 38. In this Table Case (besides the silicates containing yttria and protoxide of cerium, mentioned in the description of Case 37) are placed the following orders of minerals.

Combinations of columbic or tantallic acid with protoxides of iron, manganese, lime, yttria, &c.: among the specimens of the columbates or tantalates here deposited may be specified that of the *tantalite* (*columbite*) sent by Gov. Winthrop to Sir Hans Sloane, in which Mr. Hatchett, in 1801, discovered the metal denominated by him *Columbium*, but which, eight or nine years later, was ascertained by Dr. Wollaston to be identical with the metal found nearly about the same time in the *tantalite* and *yttrotantalite* by Eckeberg, who had called it *tantalum*: a name that had become familiar to continental chemists and mineralogists, and was therefore retained by them;—the same from Rabenstein in Bavaria, accompanied by crystallized beryl and uranite;—the *Finbo-* and the *Brodbo-tantalites* of Berzelius;—the *yttrotantalite*, from Ytterby, &c.

Oxides of antimony:—*antimony-ochre* on native and grey antimony;—several varieties of the scarce *white antimony*, from Przibram in Bohemia, on galena, quartz, &c.;—*red antimony*, also called *antimony-blende*, (a combination of oxide and sulphuret of this metal,) mostly in fine capillary crystals, from Bräunsdorf in Saxony, Malazka in Hungary; and an argentiferous variety from the Hartz, in fibrous flakes resembling tinder, and therefore called *zunderertz* (tinder ore).

Tungstates:—*tungstate of lime* (schéelin calcaire of Haiüy), also called *scheelite* and *tungsten* (heavy stone), among the more interesting specimens of which are the primitive acute octahedron from Allemont in Dauphiny, and the group of very large crystals from Schlackenwald in Bohemia;—*tungstate of iron and manganese* or *wolfram*, massive and crystallized, from Schlackenwald and other localities; also as octahedral supposititious crystals, derived from tungstate of lime;—*tungstate of lead*, or *scheel-lead*, from Zinnwald in Bohemia, formerly confounded with the molybdate of this metal.

Vanadic acid and vanadates. Vanadium was discovered in some ores of iron from Taberg in Småland, by Sefström: by Del Rio the acid of this metal, which he called erythronium, had been found, combined with oxide of lead, in the brown-lead-ore of Zimapan in Mexico. For the discovery of the *vanadate of lead* (*johnstonite*) at Wanlockhead, and the analysis of this mineral substance, science is indebted to Mr. Johnston, of Edinburgh. Vanadate of lead from Beresof, Siberia;—the *volborthite* of Hess, a vanadate of copper.

Case 39. Molybdic acid and molybdates;—*molybdenum ochre* or *molybdic acid*, as a yellow powder on the sulphuret of this metal, from Sweden, &c.;—*molybdate of lead*, yellow lead ore, or *carinthite*, massive, lamelliform, and crystallized in splendid groups on compact limestone, &c.; chiefly from Bleiberg in Carinthia.

Oxide of chromium and chromates:—a suite of specimens of *chromate of lead*, red lead ore, or *crocoisite*, from the gold mines of Beresof

in Siberia, where it chiefly occurs in a kind of micaceous rock, mixed with particles of quartz and brown iron-stone, and from Brazil;—*chromate of lead and copper*, called *vauquelinite*, a concomitant of the Siberian red lead ore;—*chrome-iron*, from the department of Var in France, and from Baltimore in Maryland, intermixed with talc stained purple by chromic acid.

Boracic acid (*sassoline*) and borates;—*borate of soda*, the salt known by the names of *borax* and *tincal*, from Tibet, Monte-rotondo, Tuscany, &c.—*borate of magnesia* or *boracite* in separate crystals, and the same embedded in gypsum;—*datolite*, being a borate with a tri-silicate of lime, from Arendal in Norway; the variety from Sonthofen (supposed to be a distinct species, called *humboldtite* by Lévy); and the globular-fibrous variety (which has received the name of *botryolite*) likewise from Arendal.

Case 40 is set apart for such silicates as contain one or more borates, of which, however, in some cases, it is uncertain how far these may be considered as essential component parts.—To this order belong the species *tourmaline* and *axinite*. Among the red-coloured varieties of the former, some of which are called *rubellite*, the most remarkable deposited here is a specimen of uncommon form and dimensions, which was presented by the king of Ava to the late Colonel Symes, when on an embassy to that country; blue varieties of the same, some of them known by the name of *indicolite*; a suite of modifications of tourmaline crystals of those colours, as well as of others, such as green of various shades, among which, those from Brazil, Elba, and from Campolongo deserve more particular notice. Of the *axinite*, Werner's Thumerstein, very characteristic specimens from Bourg d'Osiens, Norway, &c., will be found in this Table Case.

Case 41. In this Case begins the order of the Carbonates.—*Carbonate of soda*, from various localities.—*Carbonate of baryta* or *witherite*, among the specimens of which may be particularized the beautiful groups of double six-sided pyramids, and those of six-sided prismatic crystals.—*Barytocalcite*, from Alston Moor in Cumberland.—*Carbonate of strontia*, called *strontianite*, chiefly from Strontian in Argyleshire, in prismatic and acicular crystals, which latter have sometimes been mistaken for arragonite. The remaining part of this Case is occupied by such specimens of the mineral species called *arragonite* as have partly been found to contain a few per cent. of carbonate of strontia: they are, however, essentially carbonates of lime, though of a different crystal system. Among the more interesting of the regular forms here deposited are the loose and variously grouped simple and hemitrope crystals from Arragon, and from Herrengrund, in Hungary, Kosel, Bohemia, &c., and the fine acicularly crystallized varieties, in brown iron stone, from Ilfeld, in volcanic ejections of Vesuvius, &c.: they are continued in

Case 42, in which are also placed several very perfect specimens of the coralloidal variety of arragonite from Eisenertz in Stiria, and Hüttenberg in Carinthia, formerly called *flos ferri*, &c.: to the massive varieties of this species some of the calcareous deposits of Carlsbad in Bohemia may be referred. The remainder of the Case contains several striking varieties of common *carbonate of lime* or *calcite*, some of which have been mistaken for arragonite.

Cases 43 to 45 contain crystallized varieties of calcite. Among the specimens placed in the first of these Table Cases may be specified those illustrative of double refraction, cleavage, supernumerary joints, colour, &c.; likewise the various secondary obtuse and acute rhombohedrons; among the former of which the most common, but not the least striking, is the inverse variety of Haiiy, so called from its being as it were an inversion of the primitive rhombohedron of calcareous spar; and the same with a considerable admixture of quartz, commonly called crystallized sandstone of Fontainebleau, &c.; also many interesting and beautiful specimens, from the Hartz, Derbyshire, &c., of prismatic and pyramidal modifications of the same substance.

Case 45. Besides additional chiefly prismatic modifications of crystallized calcite, this Table Case contains several belonging to the *stalactic* and *fibrous* varieties of that substance, the most characteristic of which latter are those from Cumberland and Sweden, with pearly lustre (which has obtained for the former the appellation of satin-spar), and that in coloured layers from Africa.

Cases 45 A. and 45 B. are set apart for polished specimens of such granular, compact and fibrous varieties of calcite as are familiarly known by the appellation of *marbles*, and of those that bear the name of *alabaster* in common with the finer varieties of sulphate of lime. Among the varieties of shell limestone in Table Case A., the most esteemed for ornamental purposes is the Carinthian lumachella, or fire marble.

Case 46 contains the remaining varieties of calcite, among which may be particularized the well-known depositions from the hot springs of Carlsbad in Bohemia, particularly the pisiform limestone, or *pea-stone*, as also the globular variety (considered by some as magnesian limestone) found in the bed of a small river near Tivoli, and known by the name of Confetti di Tivoli;—*roestone*;—the *tufaceous limestone*, in porous, spongy, cellular, tubular and other imitative forms, as incrustation on various objects, such as on the human skull here deposited, which was found in the Tiber at Rome; calcareous deposition formed in a square pipe in a coal mine in Somersetshire; casts made at the baths of San Felipe, where moulds of medals, gems, &c., are placed in suitable situations to receive the spray impregnated with calcareous particles.—*Chalk*.—*Anthraconite* or *madreporite*.—*Marle*, &c.

Case 47. In this Case, besides some specimens of *carbonate of magnesia*, or *magnesite*, from Baudissero and from New Jersey, are placed those substances which, being chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, are called *magnesian limestone*, or dolomite, comprising Werner's rhomb-spar, dolomite and brown spar. Among the varieties of the first of these sub-species are those called *miemite*, *tharandite*, and some modifications of *pearl spar*; among those of *dolomite*, a remarkable one is that from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, North America, which exhibits a considerable degree of flexibility: and another having the same property will be found among the singular varieties of magnesian limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland.

Case 48 contains Werner's *brown-spar*, some of the varieties of which are with difficulty distinguishable from rhomb-spar and from iron-spar; several interesting specimens for figure, colour and lustre, chiefly from Schemnitz and Kremnitz in Hungary, are deposited in this case.

—*Carbonate of iron*, or *iron-spar*, crystallized, fibrous, massive, and botryoidal (*sphaerosiderite* of Hausmann).—*Carbonate of manganese*, or *manganese spar*, crystallized and in globular and botryoidal shapes of various shades of rose colour, on sulphuret of manganese, &c.

Case 49. One half of this glass Case is occupied by the several varieties of *carbonate of zinc*, or *zink-spar*, (also called *calamine*, in common with the silicate of zinc or smithsonite in Case 26,) crystallized, botryoidal, and in other forms, among which are the pseudomorphous crystals, derived from modifications of carbonate of lime.—The other half contains the *carbonates of lead*, *lead-spar*, or *white lead ore*, among which are the delicately acicular varieties from the Hartz, and from Cornwall, accompanied and partly coloured by green carbonate of copper; the crystallized varieties from Siberia, Mies in Bohemia, &c.;—the pulverulent variety, &c.

Case 50. In this and the following Case are deposited the *carbonates of copper*, viz. the *blue copper*, or *copper-azure*, the more remarkable varieties of which are those from Chessy, and from the Bannat, combined with various substances;—the earthy varieties, some of which have been used as pigment sold under the name of mountain-blue;—those crystallized varieties which, passing from the state of blue into that of green carbonate, have, by Haüy, been called *cuivre carbonaté épigène*.

Case 51. The green carbonates of copper, among which may be specified the fine and rare varieties of *fibrous malachite*, in acicular crystals, and massive with fibrous structure and velvety appearance, accompanied by carbonate of lead, &c.; and, among the specimens of *compact malachite*, those characteristic and splendid ones from the Gumashevsk and Turja mines, in the Uralian mountains;—*carbonate of cerium*, also called *carbocerite*, as coating on cerite, from Bastnäs, Sweden;—*carbonate of bismuth*, (*bismuthite* of Brithaupt,) from the principality of Reuss.

Case 52. Besides the nitrates, (such as the *nitrate of potassa*, native *nitre* or *saltpetre*, found as efflorescence, mixed with other salts, and as crystalline crusts, from Pulo di Molfetta in Apulia, from near Burgos in Spain, &c.; *nitrate of soda*, &c. ;) this case contains part of the sulphates:—*sulphate of soda*, or *glauber salt*;—*thenardite*, an anhydrous sulphate of soda, found in crystalline crusts, at the bottom of the briny waters at the Salines d'Espartines, five miles from Madrid;—*glauberite*, a mineral composed of the anhydrous sulphates of soda and of lime, from the salt mines of Villarubia and Aranjuez in Spain, embedded in salt and clay. The rest of this, with half of the next case, is occupied by *sulphates of baryta* and *baroselenite*, denominated also *heavy-spar*, among which may be specified the splendid groups of straight-lamellar crystallized heavy-spar, especially those from Schemnitz in Hungary, and Clausthal in the Hartz, Traversella in Piedmont, the large very perfect crystals from Dufton, Cumberland, &c.; the curved-lamella varieties; the columnar, resembling carbonate of lead; the radiated, to which belongs the *Bolognese spar*, from Monte Paterno, near Bologna, from Bavaria, &c.; the beautiful variety called *ketten-spath*, or *chain-spar*, from the Hartz; the fibrous and the granular varieties; the compact, called barytic or ponderous marble, &c.; fetid baroselenite or *hepatite*, an intimate mixture of sul-



phate of baryta with bituminous matter; earthy baroselenite:—the *wolnyne* from Muzsay in Hungary, which is only a variety of sulphate of baryta.

Case 53. *Sulphate of baryta* and *sulphate of strontia*:—among the specimens of the latter salt, to which has been given the name of *celestine*, on account of the sky-blue tint of some of its varieties, the most remarkable are, the splendid groups of limpid prismatic crystals from La Catolica in Sicily, accompanied by sulphur; those from the vicinity of Bristol, from St. Beat in the Dép. des Landes; those from Falkenstein in Tyrol; from the salt mines of Aranjuez; the acicular variety in the hollows of compact sulphate of strontia from Montmartre; in the fissures of flint and in chalk, from Meudon; the radiated and fibrous celestine from Pennsylvania, &c.

Case 54 contains the *sulphates of lime*, the principal varieties of which are,—the *selenite* or *sparry gypsum*, in detached crystals and splendid groups, from Bex in Switzerland, Montmartre near Paris, Oxford, &c.; from St. Jago di Compostela, stained by red iron ochre; the fibrous gypsum with silky lustre, from Derbyshire, Switzerland, Montserrat; the granular gypsum or alabaster; the compact variety, to which belongs the stalagmical gypsum from Guadaloupe; the scaly gypsum (*chaux sulphatée niviforme* of Haüy) from Montmartre; common earthy gypsum, &c.—*Anhydrous sulphate of lime*, or *anhydrite*, (also called *cube-spar* and *muriacite*,) crystalline, fibrous, granular and compact; to the last of which belong some of the Italian varieties known by the name of *bardiglio* and *bardiglione*, as also the singular fibrous-compact variety, familiarly called *tripe-stone* (*Pierre des trippes*), from the salt mines of Wieliczka.

Case 55. Sulphates continued:—*sulphate of magnesia*, or *epsomite*, generally occurring in crystalline fibres: the fine variety from Calatayud in Arragon; also the *haar salt* (*capillary salt*) of Idria belongs to this species, and the stalactic cobalt-vitriol, as it is called, from Herrengrund in Hungary, which is only sulphate of magnesia, coloured red by oxide of cobalt.—*Polyhalite*, a chemical compound of several sulphates, formerly mistaken for anhydrous sulphate of lime: compact and fibrous, from the salt formation of Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, and Ischel in Austria.—*Sulphate of zinc*, *white vitriol* or *gallitzinite*.—*Sulphate of iron*, *green vitriol*, or *melantherite*, (a salt mostly produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites,) in beautiful large rhombohedral crystals, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, and massive, and in stalactic-fibrous forms, such as the specimens from the Rammelsberg, in the Hartz, where it also occurs in the form of yellow scales, known by the name of *misy*; and as concretions of a red colour, called *vitriol-roth* or *botryogene*: the plumose vitriol (*federsalz*), and a botryoidal-reniform substance called *bergbutter*, are nothing but casual mixtures of sulphate of iron and hydrous sulphate of alumina.—*Sulphate of copper*, or *copper vitriol*:—the finest sky-blue specimens here deposited, together with the stalactic, fibrous and crystallized varieties, (the large group of crystals is artificially prepared,) are from Herrengrund in Hungary. There are also two or three scarce Siberian mineral substances placed in this Case (one of them, the *brochantite*), which appear to be sub-sulphates of copper, but which stand in need of more accurate chemical examination.—*Sulphate of uranium oxide* or *johannite*, a very rare mineral substance, from Joa-



chimsthal, Bohemia.—*Sulphate of lead*, *lead-vitriol*, or *anglesite*, of which we have a suite of specimens with brilliant and well defined crystals from Badenweiler in Suabia, from the Parys mine in Anglesea, &c.; the *sulphato-carbonate* (*lanarkite*), and *sulphato-tri-carbonate* (*suzannite*), the *cupreous sulphato-carbonate* (*caledonite*) of lead, &c., from Leadhills, &c.—*Sulphates of alumina*:—common *alum*, crystallized, fibrous, &c., from various places; and the hydrous *sub-sulphate of alumina*, called *aluminite*, or *websterite*, from Sussex and from Halle in the territory of Magdeburg, which was by some mistaken for pure alumina, and by others for hydrate of alumina with mechanically admixed sulphate of lime: it must not be confounded with another substance, also called *aluminite* or *alum-stone*, (alunite of some mineralogists,) from Tolfa, &c., which is a basic sulphate of alumina and potassa.

In this Case are also placed some specimens of *lazulite*, or lapis lazuli (which furnishes the valuable pigment called ultra-marine);—the *haiüyne*, and a few other of the imperfectly known silicates of soda, lime, and alumina combined with sulphates.

Case 56. *Arsenious acid* and *arseniates*: the former (also called *arsenic-bloom*, or octahedral oxide of arsenic) is frequently confounded with arseniate of lime, and the white octahedral crystals of it, often seen in collections on realgar and orpiment, are generally artificially produced in the interior of mines.—The arseniates in this glass Case are:—*arseniate of lime*, called *pharmacolite*, chiefly in white acicular crystals, from Wittichen in Suabia, and Riegelsdorf in Hessa.—*Arseniate of iron* or *pharmacosiderite*, which occurs only crystallized, chiefly in cubes (whence Werner's name of Würfel-ertz), from Cornwall, from San-Antonio-Pereira, Brazil, on hydrous oxide of iron, &c.;—*skorodite*, a substance which appears to be closely allied to Bournon's martial arseniate of copper.—*Arseniates of copper*, chiefly from Cornwall, consisting of the *foliated arseniate* or *copper-mica*, the *lenticular arseniate* or *lentil-ore*, and the *olive-ore* of Werner, which are formed into five species by Bournon, but their exact composition remains still to be ascertained by exact chemical analyses. The *euchroite* also belongs to these, and the *kupferschaum* of Werner, at least that from Falkenstein in Tyrol: for some other varieties bearing that name appear to be referable to carbonate of zinc.—*Arseniate of cobalt*, or red cobalt ore, comprising the earthy (*cobalt crust*) and the radiated (*cobalt-bloom*) varieties, from Salfeld, Allemont, &c.—*Arseniate of nickel*.

Case 57. Among the various phosphates deposited in this Case may be particularized—*phosphate of iron*, Werner's *vivianite*, in variously grouped crystals (from Bodenmais in Bavaria, from Cornwall, from Fernando Po, &c.), massive and pulverulent: among the specimens of the latter are the massive variety of New Jersey, and several earthy blue varieties in clay, peat, wood, &c.: the *chalcosiderite* of Ullmann, Werner's *green iron earth*, and Thomson's *mullicite*, are likewise phosphates of iron.—*Phosphate of manganese* or *triplite*, from Chanteloube, near Limoges, in the department of Haute Vienne in France, where several other mineral substances have lately been found, the essential component parts of which are iron, manganese, and phosphoric acid.—*Triphyline*, a phosphate of iron, manganese and lithia;—*delvauxite*, &c.—*Phosphate of copper*, of which the best characterised

species are—the octahedral, or *libethenite*, from Libethen in Hungary; and the prismatic, or *rhenite*, from Rheinbreitenbach, where it occurs with quartz which sometimes passes into calcedony.—*Phosphate of oxide of uranium*:—the *yellow uranite* or *uran-mica* from Autin, Limoges, Bodenmais; and the *green uranite*, or *chalcophile*, chiefly from Cornwall and Saxony: both of them phosphates of oxide of uranium, but distinct by containing, the former a small portion of phosphate of lime, and the latter an equivalent portion of phosphate of copper.—*Phosphate of yttria*, or *phosphyttrite*, a very scarce mineral substance, first found in the granite of Lindenäs in Norway, and subsequently, in equally small quantities, at Ytterby in Sweden.—*Phosphates of alumina*, to which belong—the *wavellite*, a substance which was originally mistaken for a hydrate of pure alumina, and therefore called *hydrargillite*, from Devonshire, Ireland, Brazil, Greenland, from Amberg in Bavaria (called *lasionite*), from Aussig in Bohemia, on sandstone, &c.—the *klaprothite*, called also *blue spar*, and *azurite*, and is therefore sometimes confounded with the lapis lazuli;—together with some other substances of which no exact analyses have as yet been published, though they are known to be chiefly composed of alumina in combination with phosphoric acid, such as—the *calcite*, or real *turquois* (*firúzah* in Persian), an opaque gem found chiefly at Nishapur, in the province of Khorasan, Persia, in nodules or as small veins traversing a ferrugino-argillaceous rock, and greatly esteemed on account of its beautiful blue colour, which will in most cases be sufficient to distinguish it both from the blue silicate of copper and from fossil bones (particularly teeth) impregnated with blue phosphate of iron or carbonate of copper, some of which substances are vulgarly called occidental turquoises.—The *hahoxene*, a rare substance of a crystalline diverging-fibrous structure and yellow colour, found in the fissures of argillaceous iron-stone, near Zbirow in Bohemia;—and the *childrenite* from Tavistock, in Devonshire: both which mineral substances contain alumina and oxide of iron combined with phosphoric acid, but require to be subjected to closer chemical examination.—*Phosphate of magnesia*: the very scarce *wagnerite*, from the valley of Holgraben, near Werfen, in Salzburg.

In two of the supplemental Table Cases (57 A and B) in this room are deposited such phosphates as are combined with chlorides; as likewise the rare combinations of the latter with carbonates and silicates.

Case 57 A. *Pyromorphite*, a combination of phosphate of lead and chloride of lead, generally divided into *brown lead ore* and *green lead ore*: among the varieties of the former, the more remarkable are the large six-sided prisms from Huelgoet in Brittany; of the latter we have the massive botryoidal (*traubenertz*), the spicular, and crystallized varieties, of various shades of green passing into greenish-white, into yellow and orange. To these are added *phosph-arseniates* and also some *arseniates of lead*, from Siberia, Cumberland, Saxony, &c., whose chemical constitution is not yet perfectly understood; in

Case 57 B. *Phosphate of lime* combined with *chloride of calcium*, in some varieties of which this latter constituent is replaced by *fluoride of calcium*: among the specimens may be particularized several very scarce and interesting crystallizations of Werner's *apatite*, such as the large violet-coloured crystals from St. Petersburg; the groups from Ehrenfriedersdorf, Maggia on St. Gothard, Traversella in Piedmont, &c.; the

variety called *asparagus-stone*, from the Greiner in Tyrol, and particularly the specimens from Jumilla in Murcia; the Norwegian apatite called *moroxite*; also the *phosphorite* or fibrous and compact phosphate of lime, and the pulverulent variety, known by the name of earth of Marmorosh, which was formerly considered as a variety of fluoride of calcium (fluat of lime). — The only carbonate found combined with a chloride is the *horn-lead*, or *chloro-carbonate of lead*: the unique suite of crystals deposited in this Table Case is from Cromford Level, near Matlock.

To the *silicates with chlorides* are referred the *sodalite*, of which, however, some varieties stand in need of more accurate chemical examination; — the *endialyte*, which occurs in West Greenland, accompanied by the preceding mineral substances; — the *pyrosmalite*, from the iron-mines of Nordmark, in Wermeland, massive and in perfect crystals.

Case 58 contains the *fluorides*, of which by far the most important species is the fluoride of calcium, generally called *fluat of lime* and *fluor-spar*: among its numerous varieties may be particularized, the rose-coloured crystals from Chamouni; the phosphorescent massive fluor-spar, called chlorophane, from Siberia; the varieties called fortification-fluor; earthy and compact fluor, &c., chiefly from Derbyshire and Saxony. — *Fluoride of calcium, yttrium, and cerium*; — *ytthrocerite*; and some related minerals from Finbo and Brodbo near Fahlun in Sweden. — *Fluoride of sodium and aluminum*, called *cryolite*, found in West Greenland: pure and mixed with brown iron stone, Gelena, &c.

Case 58 A. is appropriated to some of the silicates containing fluorides: — to these belongs the *topaz*, here illustrated by a considerable series of crystals of Saxon, Brazilian, and Siberian varieties, among which there are several new modifications; Saxon varieties imbedded in the topaz rock, an aggregate of topaz, shorl, quartz, and sometimes mica; Brazilian topazes, yellow and pink, imbedded in rock crystal, &c. — Also the *pyrophyssalite* from Fahlun in Sweden, and the *pycnite*, formerly considered as a variety of beryl, are referable to topaz; — the *chondrodite* (maclurite, brucite) from New Jersey, and from Pargas in Finland; and some varieties of *mica* and *lepidolite*, (Case 32,) likewise contain fluoric acid.

Case 59 contains the *chlorides*. — *Chloride of sodium (muriate of soda)*, or *rock salt*: the most interesting specimens here deposited of this important mineral substance are, the crystallized varieties; the massive and fibrous coloured varieties, the red, chiefly from Hallein in Tyrol, the blue and violet from Ischel in Upper Austria; the stalactical rock salt from Mexico, &c. — *Chloride of ammonium* or *sal-ammoniac*, from Vesuvius, Saint Etienne en Forez, &c. — *Chlorides of lead*: to these belong, the *cotunnite* from Vesuvius; the basic muriate of lead from Mendip; and the *murio-carbonate of lead* from Derbyshire, of which most rare substance very perfect specimens will be found in this glass Case. — *Chloride of copper* or *atacamite*, in crystallized splendid groups, chiefly from Remolinos, Solidad and Veta negra della Pampa larga, in Chili; — what was originally termed *Peruvian green sand*, or *atacamite* (being obtained from the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru) is now known to be artificially produced by pounding the crystallized and laminar varieties for the purpose of using the sand (arenilla) in lieu of blotting paper. — *Chloride of silver*, called also *horn-silver* and *corneous silver*: amorphous, botryoidal, in laminæ, and crystallized in minute cubes and octahedrons, from Veta Negra in Chili, the Saxon Erzgebirge, &c. —

*Chloride of mercury*, or *horn-quicksilver*, with native mercury from Moschel-Landsberg, Almaden, &c.

Case 60 contains a small collection of organico-chemical, or such mineralized substances as are composed after the manner of organic bodies, from which they derive their origin. They are divided into salts, resins, bitumen, and coal. To the salts belong—the *mellate of alumina*, also called *mellite* or *honey-stone*, found in the beds of brown coal at Artern in Thuringia; and the *oxalate of iron*, formerly known by the name of resinous iron, but to which that of *humboldtite* is now generally given.—To the resins are referred—the *amber*, of the varieties of which a considerable suite is deposited, many of them enclosing insects, &c. ; to which, for the sake of comparison, are added, specimens of recent copal, likewise containing insects;—*fossil copal* or *Highgate resin*;—*retinite* or *retinasphalt*, found at Bovey; together with some other related resinous substances;—the *idrialite*, to which the bituminous cinnabar or brand-ertz is partly referable. To the bitumina belong the varieties of *mineral pitch* of all degrees of consistence, from the fluid *naphtha* and *mineral oil* or *petroleum*, to the solid and hard *asphalt* and *jet* or *pitch coal*;—the *elaterite* or elastic bitumen of Derbyshire, (a suite of specimens exhibiting all degrees of solidity, from that of honey to that of a compact ligneous substance). With these is also placed the *dapêche*, an inflammable fossil substance found by Humboldt in South America, having several properties of the common caoutchouc or Indian rubber;—the *hatchettine*, a bituminous substance from Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales; the *scheererite*; the *hartite*, and the *ixolyte* of Haidinger, &c.—Coal: *black coal*, and *brown coal*—of these a few specimens only are deposited, their different varieties being rather objects for a geological collection.

The collections of Organic Remains begin, in Room I. with that of the Fossil Vegetables, at present deposited chiefly in the Wall Cases of the S. and W. sides of the room. A systematic botanical arrangement has been adopted, so far as the limited space and the as yet doubtful nature of many of those fossil remains admitted of it.

Case 1 is set apart for the small number of fossils apparently of the class of submerged ALGÆ, such as *Fucoïdes*, *Confervites*, &c. In the same Case are provisionally placed those impressions on coal slate, of plants with verticillated leaves, known by the generic names of *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, &c., and supposed by some to be referable to the NAIADES; as also a few that appear to bear affinity to the MARSILACEÆ, such as *Pilularites*, *Solenites*, &c. ; together with some other vegetable remains, the nature of which is not yet determined.

The upper division of Case 2 is occupied by the EQUISETACEÆ, most of which may be united under the generic name of *Calamites*, the absence of the sheaths by which the latter are said to be distinguishable from real *Equiseta*, being a character not to be depended upon. The species of *Calamites*, almost all from the rocks of the most ancient coal formation, are far from being satisfactorily determined, their internal structure being entirely unknown. The species of *Calamitea* of Cotta, (Case E.,) which exhibit a peculiar organic structure, can scarcely be



said to belong to the same natural order. The genus *Phyllothea* of Brongniart, from the coal sand-stone of Port Jackson, in which the sheaths are prolonged into leaves, is a distinct genus of this order; as is likewise the *Equisetum Lyellii* from Pounceford.

The lower division of Case 2, and part of 3, contain the Ferns (FERNES), most of them as impressions in clay slate forming the carboniferous strata of the transition series. Many of them bear a strong resemblance to existing, especially tropical, species; and fructification, distinctly exhibiting the sporangia variously disposed in sori, &c., has latterly been observed in several species; but the classification founded on characters derived from them and the distribution and ramifications of the nerves, though of great importance in the classification of recent ferns, is obviously, at least in the present state of our knowledge, inapplicable to those in a fossil state. The arrangement and the generic names here adopted, with occasional deviation, are those proposed in the concluding numbers of the late Count Sternberg's work. The species, as far as determined, are all named; the synonymy being added in most cases where it appeared requisite.

In the upper division of Case 3, and part of 4 and 5, are placed those genera which are generally supposed to belong to the family of LYCOPODIACEÆ, of which *Lepidodendron* of Sternberg (*Sagenaria* of Presl.) is the principal one. Much uncertainty still prevails in the determination of the genera and species of this family. Some of them appear to exhibit an internal structure intermediate between that of the Lycopodiaceæ and the Coniferæ; but *Lepidodendron punctatum* of Sternberg, (of the unique specimen of which, in Mr. Cotta's collection, a portion is seen in Case 3,) presents the organization of a real arborescent fern. Nearly allied to the *Lepidodendra* are several vegetable fossils, considered as distinct genera, among which may be specified *Lepidophyllum* and *Lepidostrobus* (Case 4) of Brongniart, (the former perhaps only the leaves, the latter the fruits of species of *Lepidodendron* or *Lycopodites*;) the *Ulodendron* (*Lepidod. ornatissimum*, Sternb.), the *Bothrodendron* of Lindley, the *Rhytidolepis* of Sternb., &c.

In the upper division of Case 5 are placed the species of *Sigillaria*, (including *Favularia*;) Brong., which are very distinct in their structure from arborescent Ferns, with which they have by some been arranged. To these also belongs the *Megaphyton* Nöhd.; of which the original specimen figured and described by Artis is deposited here. In the lower division of the same Case, are seen some very interesting vegetable remains, some of which undoubtedly are referable to the family of ASPHODELEÆ, such as the *Dracæna Benstedii*, (from the Iguanodon quarry near Maidstone,) so called after the discoverer of the fine specimens presented to the Museum. To these are added very perfect specimens, from Dr. Mantell's collection, of the *Clathraria Lyellii* from the Wealden: the generic name, formerly synonymous with *Sigillaria*, is now exclusively given to this remarkable vegetable. *Sternbergia transversa* of Artis, (*Artisia* of Sternberg,) hitherto described and figured from very imperfect specimens, also probably belongs to this natural order. Another interesting vegetable of Dr. Mantell's discovery is the *Endogenites erosa*, of which many specimens from Hastings, &c., are deposited, exhibiting its structure: it seems related to the Palmæ, and is no doubt a congener of Cotta's *Porosus marginatus*, of which a speci-



men is added ; but neither of those generic appellations appear to be admissible. There are also remains of real PALMÆ in this Case, such as the fruits from Sheppey, the cut and polished specimens of wood from Antigua, &c. Whether or not *Nöggerathia flabelliformis* and a related species are referable to them, remains doubtful.

The upper division of Case 6 contains only specimens of *Stigmaria*, a genus totally distinct from any other known of the natural orders of Lycopodiaceæ or Filices, to both of which its species have been referred by authors. Their internal structure, as proved by transversal sections of the stem, approximates to that of the EUPHORBIACEÆ. Below these, in the same Case, are placed various interesting specimens belonging to species of genera of CONIFERÆ, such as *Pinus*, *Araucaria*, *Thuyles*, *Volzia*, *Brachyphyllum*, &c. In another part of the same Case are deposited interesting remains of the natural order of CYCADEÆ, (among which may be specified the fine specimens from the oolitic formation at Whitby,) of various species of *Pterophyllum*, *Zamia*, *Ctenis*, and (on the top of the Case) the globular trunks (two of them cut and polished) of *Mantellia nidiformis* of Brongniart, from the oolite of Portland.— Various other vegetable remains, especially of Dicotyledonous plants, such as those from the fresh water formation of Oeningen, &c., will hereafter be arranged in Table Cases to be made for their reception.

On the lower shelves of the Cases 3, 4, and 5, is placed a very extensive series of cut and polished specimens of fossil wood, most of them from the red sandstone formation of Chemnitz in Saxony, and New Paka in Bohemia, and many of them described and figured in Cotta's work: *Die Dendrolithen*, Dresden, 1832. The genera *Tubicaulis*, *Psaronius* (Staar-stein) and *Porosus*, no doubt belong to the Filices ; many of the remainder are referable to the Palms, and a still greater portion of them to the Coniferæ ; in the vicinity of which natural orders they are respectively placed in the Wall Cases.

The slabs of sandstone on the north wall of this Room with the supposed tracks of an unknown animal called *Chirotherium*, are, that on the left, from the quarries of Hildburghausen in Saxony ; and that in the centre, from those of Storton Hill, near Liverpool, (the latter presented by J. Tomkinson, Esq.) On the right hand are placed slabs from the same new red sandstone formation, with equally enigmatical imprints of various dimensions, called *Ornithichnites*, being very like foot marks of birds: they occur in the sandstone beds near Greenfield, Massachusetts, at a cataract in the Connecticut river, known by the name of Turner's Falls.

The two Cases placed against the piers, between the windows of the E. wall of the room, contain a suite of varieties of wood opal from Van Diemen's land, presented by Mrs. Howley, the lady of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Among the objects separately placed in Room I. are—near the window opposite to the Table Case containing the native silver, a branched variety of that metal from Kongsberg, presented by H. Heuland, Esq. ;—in the centre window of the East side, a large portion of the trunk of a coniferous tree converted into semi-opal, presented by Lady Chantrey ;—in the window, near the Table Cases containing the sulphates, a very large mass of Websterite, from Newhaven, Sussex, presented by Dr. Mantell ;—a large specimen of the brown coal of

Iceland, called Surturbrand;—two busts carved in jet-like bituminous brown coal, the one of Henry VIII., the other of his daughter the Lady Mary. The sculptured tortoise near the centre of this Room, placed on a round table inlaid with various antique marbles and other mineral substances, is wrought out of nephrite or jade. It was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan, brought to England by Lieutenant-General Kyd, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.

The specimens in the Wall Cases of Room II. have, many of them, been removed to Room VI., where all the *Pachydermata* will ultimately be arranged.

The Wall Cases in Rooms III. and IV. are destined for the osseous remains of the Class REPTILIA; the greater part of them is already arranged. Cases 1 to 4 are set apart for the Batrachian, the Chelonian and Emydosaurian reptiles, now under arrangement. To the first named of these orders belongs the gigantic Salamander, the subject of Scheuchzer's dissertation, *Homo diluvii testis et theoscopos, Tiguri*, 1726. Specimens illustrative of the Chelonians will also be placed in some of the Wall Cases of Room II. Among the specimens of the third of these orders, may be specified the Crocodilian division, containing very interesting objects, such as specimens of the head with other bones of the gavial (or rather ghárial) of Whitby, (*Telosaurus Chapmanni*), which, though correctly determined by its discoverer, Capt. W. Chapman, and also by Wooller (Phil. Trans. for 1758), was subsequently mistaken for a species of Ichthyosaurus;—another species of ghárial (considered a distinct genus, bearing the name of *Æolodon*) from the lias at Monheim in Franconia, being the unique specimen described and figured by Soemmerring in the Memoirs of the Academy of Munich, under the name of *Crocodylus priscus*;—a head of *Crocodylus Toliapicus*, mentioned by Cuvier as *Crocodyle de Sheppey*, and which appears to be distinct from *Crocodylus Spencersi*, of which the original specimen is likewise deposited here;—the head and other parts of the *Geosaurus* (the *Lacerta gigantea* of Soemmerring) found together with the preceding, and figured and described by the last mentioned naturalist in the Transactions of the Academy of Munich;—the interesting groups embedded in two slabs of limestone of the well known Swanage Crocodile (a distinct genus) and one of the principal specimens of the Mantellian collection;—the lower jaw and other parts of the cranium, vertebræ, &c., of the huge reptile (*Mososaurus Sancti Petri*) from the St. Peter's Mountain near Maestricht, presented, in 1784, by the celebrated Peter Camper, and figured by Cuvier;—a portion of a new species, from Lyme Regis, of the remarkable genus of flying reptiles, the *Pterodactylus* of Cuvier, described and figured by Buckland in the Transactions of the Geological Society, under the name of *P. macronyx*: together with a coloured cast of *Pterod. longirostris* of Cuvier from Solenhofen, the quarry of which place has also furnished the small lamina of lias on which may be observed the impression (with some of the osseous substance remaining) of the last two articulations of the toe of a flying animal, considered by Spix as related to the Vampire, but which is more probably a large and distinct species of Pterodactyle.

The whole of Case 3 is occupied by the osseous remains of Iguano-

don, chiefly from the strata of Tilgate Forest in Sussex; a suite, which, together with the great group of bones from Maidstone embedded in Kentish rag, (in a separate glass Case placed at present under the central window,) has furnished Dr. Mantell with highly valuable materials for the illustration of that extraordinary reptile, scarcely less remarkable in its osteology than the gigantic animal (Wall Case 2) of the same order, discovered by that naturalist, and to which he has given the name of the Wealden Lizard (*Hylæosaurus*,) to express the circumstance of its occurring in the strata of that geological formation.

In the Wall Cases 4 to 7, of this Room, and in all those of Room IV., are arranged the order ENALIOSAURIA, or Sea Lizards, of the subdivision of which the genera Plesiosaurus and Ichthyosaurus are the principal types. Among the species of the former may be particularized the *Plesiosaurus Hawkinsii*, chiefly from the lias quarries of Street, and thus named by Mr. Owen in honour of the author of the work in which most of the specimens are figured and described that formed his collection, now partly deposited in this Gallery;—the species from Lyme Regis, first described by Mr. Conybeare, and named *P. dolichodeirus*, its neck being nearly equal in length to the body and tail united;—the *P. rugosus* from the lias near Belvoir Castle, presented by H. G. the Duke of Rutland, being a unique nearly complete specimen of this species;—the specimen of a Plesiosaure, of which an account and figure have been given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1719, by Mr. Stukeley, who mistook it for a crocodile.

In and on the Wall Cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of *Ichthyosaurus*, or the fish-lizard, so denominated on account of their having in a recent state clearly presented the external appearance of certain orders of fishes combined with the internal organization belonging to the Saurian reptiles. The most striking specimens are the *I. Platyodon* in the central Case, and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same Case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis;—a new small species *I. latifrons*, in which the spiracle on the top of the head, between the eyes, claims particular notice, from Balderton in the county of Nottingham, presented by Dr. Bland;—the splendid specimens of *P. intermedius*, *P. lonchiodon*, *P. communis*, all from Lyme Regis; the *P. longipinnis* and *P. longirostris* from Whitby, &c.

In the central passage between the Table Cases of these Rooms are placed various objects illustrative of particular mineral substances. One of the most interesting is a Table, presented by H. G. the Duke of Rutland, the slab of which is composed of a stalagmitical calcareous deposition, which was found investing the interior of a square wooden pipe in Blythe Lead Mine, Derbyshire.

In the small Table Cases under the windows of Rooms II. and III. are temporarily deposited various mammalian remains, chiefly from the caverns of Kirkdake in Yorkshire, and from Kent's Cavern, Devonshire, numerous remains of bears and of other animals from those of Gailenreuth, in Franconia, &c.

The Table Cases in the two last rooms are at present occupied by various unarranged fossils, such as corallines, sponges, crinoidea, echino-

dermata, shells, &c., together with a series of fishes of the chalk formation from the Mantellian Collection. Several of these collections will be systematically arranged in Rooms V. and VI.

In the centre of Room V. is a complete skeleton of the large extinct elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and which is occasionally found in some parts of England, and in the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from the first mentioned locality: it is the *Cervus megaceros* and *C. giganteus* of authors.

Room VI. is devoted chiefly to the osseous remains of the *Pachydermata* and *Edentata*, which are at present under arrangement. Among the more prominent specimens of the collection may be particularized the skeleton of the American Mastodon (*Mastodon Ohioticus*), and suite of separate bones and teeth of the same animal:—the jaws, tusks, molar teeth and other osseous parts of *Elephas primigenius*, Blumenb., especially those of the Siberian variety, (the Mammoth of early writers): the crania and other parts of extinct Indian elephants which form portion of the highly valuable collection presented by Capt. Cautley, Bengal Artillery, to whose indefatigable exertions science is indebted for the formation of a rich assemblage of fossil remains obtained in the Siwalic, or Sub-Himalayan ridge, situated between the Jumna and Sutli rivers. From this same collection are the two very perfect skulls of a Mastodon, regarded as distinct from other species of that genus hitherto noticed or described. The casts of the skull and other parts of the Deinotherium, a most gigantic quadruped found at Eppelsheim, forty miles N.W. of Darmstadt, will also be placed in this Room, as well as the remains of *Edentata*, including those of the Megatherium, and other gigantic species of the class, which have been discovered at Buenos Ayres, and in the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil. The casts of the bones of the Megatherium are from specimens found in the bed of the Rio Salado, near Buenos Ayres: these and other casts are marked with asterisks.

At the west end of the Room is the fossil *human skeleton*, embedded in limestone, brought from Guadaloupe, by Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, and presented to the British Museum by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

C. KONIG.

Jan. 14, 1846.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MINERALS IN THE NORTH GALLERY,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE TABLE CASES.

Abrazite, 29.	Agate-jasper, 24.	Alumina-mellate, 60.	Amethyst, oriental,
Acanticône, 35.	Alabaster, 46. 57.	— phosphate, 57.	19.
Achmite, 34.	Alalite, 34.	— silicate, 26.	Amianth, 34.
Acid, arsenious, 53.	Albine, 27.	— sulphate, 55.	Ammonium chlo-
— boracic, 41.	Albite, 30.	Aluminite, 55.	ride, 59.
— molybdic, 40.	Allanite, 38.	Alumocalcite, 24.	Amphibole, 33.
— silicic, 20, 24.	Allochroite, 36.	Alum-stone, 55.	Amphigène, 30
Actinolite, 33.	Allophane, 26.	Amalgam, native, 2.	Analcime, 28.
Adularia, 30.	Almandine, 36.	Amazon-stone, 29.	Anatase, 37.
Æschynite, 37.	Alum, 55.	Amber, 60.	Andalusite, 26.
Agalmatolite, 26.	Alumina, 19.	Amblygonite, 54.	Andreolite, 29.
Agates, 23.	— fluoride, 59.	Amethyst, 20.	Anglesite, 55.



- Anhydrite, 54.  
 Anorthite, 30.  
 Anthophyllite, 35.  
 Anthracite, 4.  
 Anthraconite, 46.  
 Antimoniates, 40.  
 Antimony-blende, 38.  
 — grey, 10.  
 — native, 3.  
 — ochre, 38.  
 — oxysulphuret, 38.  
 — plumose, 10.  
 — red, 38.  
 — sulphuret, 10.  
 — white, 38.  
 Apatite, 57 B.  
 Aphrite, 46.  
 Apophyllite, 27.  
 Arendalite, 35.  
 Arfvedsonite, 33.  
 Arragonite, 41, 42.  
 Arsenic, native, 4.  
 — with cobalt, 4.  
 — oxide, 53.  
 — sulphurets, 11.  
 Arsenic bloom, 56.  
 Arsenic pyrites, 12.  
 Arsenious acid, 56.  
 Arseniurets, 4.  
 Asbest, 34.  
 Asparagus-stone, 57 B.  
 Asphalt, 60.  
 Asraphyalite, 21.  
 Atacamite, 59.  
 Avanturino-quartz, 21.  
 — feldspar, 29.  
 Augite, 34.  
 Automolite, 19.  
 Axinite, 40.  
 Azurite, 57.  
 Babingtonite, 55.  
 Baikalite, 34.  
 Bardiglio, 54.  
 Baroselenite, 52.  
 Baryta, carbonate, 41.  
 — sulphate, 52.  
 Barytes, 55.  
 Barytocalcite, 41.  
 Baudisserite, 49.  
 Bergbutter, 55.  
 Bergmannite, 31.  
 Berthierite, 11.  
 Beryl, 37.  
 Berzelite, 59.  
 Beudantite, 18.  
 Bildstein, 32.  
 Bismuth, 1.  
 — carbonate, 50.  
 — glance, 9.  
 — native, 1.  
 — oxide, 17.  
 Bismuth blende, 26.  
 Bismuthite, 50.  
 Bitumen, 60.  
 Black-lead, 4.  
 Blende, 5.  
 Blood-stone, 23.  
 Blue-spar, 57.  
 Bog-iron ore, 16.  
 Bolognese-spar, 52.  
 Boracic-acid, 38.  
 Boracite, 39.  
 Borax, 39.  
 Botryogene, 55.  
 Botryolite, 39.  
 Boulangerite, 11.  
 Bournonite, 11.  
 Brand-erz, 9.  
 Braunerite, 13.  
 Breunerite, 49.  
 Brewsterite, 28.  
 Brochantite, 55.  
 Bromo-silver, 59.  
 Bronzite, 25.  
 Brookite, 37.  
 Brown-coal, 60.  
 Brown-spar, 43.  
 Brucite, 39.  
 Bucholzite, 26.  
 Bucklandite, 36.  
 Buntkupfer, 7.  
 Bustamite, 34.  
 Calaita, 57.  
 Calamine, 49.  
 — electric, 26.  
 Calcareous-spar, 43  
 — 45.  
 Calc edony, 22, 23.  
 Calcite, 42—47.  
 Calcium, fluoride, 58.  
 Caledonite, 55.  
 Carbocerite, 49.  
 Carinthine, 33.  
 Carnelian, 23.  
 Catlinite, 26.  
 Cat's-eye, 22.  
 Celestine, 53.  
 Cererite, 26.  
 Cerine, 37.  
 Cerite, 26.  
 Cerium, carbonate, 50.  
 — fluoride, 59.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 Ceylonite, 19.  
 Chabasite, 27.  
 Chalcocite, 57.  
 Chalcosiderite, 57.  
 Chalcotrichite, 17.  
 Chalk, 46.  
 Chiastolite, 48.  
 Childrenite, 57.  
 Chlorides, 59.  
 Chlorite, 32.  
 Chloropal, 26.  
 Chlorophæite, 26.  
 Chondrodite, 58.  
 Chrome-garnet, 36.  
 Chrome-iron, 39.  
 Chromium, oxide, 41.  
 Chrysoberyl, 19.  
 Chrysocolla, 26.  
 Chrysolite, 25.  
 Chrysoptase, 23.  
 Cinnabar, 9.  
 Cinnamon-stone, 35.  
 Clay-iron-stone, 16.  
 Cleavelandite, 30.  
 Coal, 60.  
 Cobalt, arseniate, 56.  
 — arsenical, 4.  
 — grey, 4.  
 — oxides, 17.  
 — sulphate, 58.  
 — sulphuret, 6.  
 — vitriol, 58.  
 — white, 4.  
 Cobalt-bloom, 56.  
 Cobalt-crust, 56.  
 Cobalt-glance, 12.  
 Cobalt-vitriol, 58.  
 Coccolite, 34.  
 Colophonite, 36.  
 Columbite, 38.  
 Comptonite, 27.  
 Conite, 49.  
 Copper, arseniates, 56.  
 — bismuth, 9.  
 — blue, 51.  
 — carbonate, 50,  
 51.  
 — chloride, 59.  
 — native, 1.  
 — oxides, 17.  
 — phosphate, 57.  
 — red, 17.  
 — seleniuret, 4.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 — sulphurets, 7.  
 — variegated, 7.  
 — vitreous, 7.  
 — yellow, 7.  
 Copper-azure, 50.  
 Copper-black, 17.  
 Copper-emerald, 26.  
 Copper-glance, 7.  
 Copper-green, 26.  
 Copper-mica, 56.  
 Copper-nickel, 4.  
 Copper-pyrites, 7.  
 Copper-vitriol, 55.  
 Coral-ore, 9.  
 Corundite, 19.  
 Cotunnite, 59.  
 Couzeranite, 29.  
 Crichtonite, 37.  
 Crocoisite, 39.  
 Cross-stone, 37.  
 Crucite, 14.  
 Cryolite, 58.  
 Cube-ore, 53.  
 Cube-spar, 54.  
 Cubicite, 27.  
 Cummingtonite, 35.  
 Cymophane, 19.  
 Cyprine, 35.  
 Dapêche, 60.  
 Daolite, 39.  
 Davyne, 31.  
 Delvauxite, 57.  
 Diallagite, 34.  
 Diamond, 4.  
 Diamond-spar, 19.  
 Diaspore, 19.  
 Dichroite, 36.  
 Diopside, 34.  
 Dioptase, 26.  
 Dipyre, 31.  
 Disthène, 26.  
 Dolomite, 47.  
 Donacargyrite, 10.  
 Edwardsite, 54.  
 Egerane, 35.  
 Elaterite, 60.  
 Elæolite, 31.  
 Electrum, 3.  
 Emerald, 37.  
 Emery, 19.  
 Endellion, 11.  
 Epidote, 35.  
 — manganiferous, 35.  
 Epsomite, 55.  
 Essonite, 35.  
 Eukairite, 4.  
 Euchroite, 56.  
 Euclase, 37.  
 Eudialyte, 38.  
 Fahl-ore, 12.  
 Fahlunite, 32.  
 Fayalite, 26.  
 Feather-ore, 10.  
 Federsalz, 55.  
 Feldspar, 29.  
 Fettstein, 31.  
 Fibrolite, 26.  
 Fiorite, 21.  
 Fire-marble, 45 A.  
 Fire-opal, 24.  
 Flint, 22.  
 Fluorides, 58.  
 Fluor-spar, 53.  
 Franklinite, 17.  
 Frugardite, 35.  
 Fulgurite, 21.  
 Gadolinite, 37, 38.  
 Gahnite, 19.  
 Galena, 8.  
 Gallitizinite, 55.  
 Garnet, 36.  
 Gehlenite, 36.  
 Gems, oriental, 19.  
 Gibbsite, 19.  
 Gillingite, 26.  
 Gismondine, 29.  
 Glance-cobalt, 12.  
 Glauberite, 52.  
 Glauber-salt, 52.  
 Gmelinite, 28.  
 Gœthite, 16.  
 Gold, native, 3.  
 Grammatite, 33.  
 Granatite, 37.  
 Graphite, 4.  
 Green-earth, 32.  
 Greenockite, 6.  
 Grey copper, 12.  
 Grossular, 36.  
 Gun-lead, 19.  
 Gurhofian, 49.  
 Gypsum, 54.  
 Haarsalz, 55.  
 Haidenite, 27.  
 Halloysite, 26.  
 Harmotome, 29.  
 Hartite, 60.  
 Hartmannite, 10.  
 Hatchettine, 60.  
 Hausmannite, 13.  
 Haüyne, 55.  
 Haytorite, 21.  
 Heavy-spar, 55.

- Heliotrope, 23.  
 Helvine, 37.  
 Hematite, red, 14.  
 — brown, 16.  
 Henkelite, 10.  
 Hepatic-ore, 9.  
 Hepatite, 52.  
 Herschelite, 29.  
 Hessonite, 35.  
 Heulandite, 28.  
 Highgate-resin, 60.  
 Hisingerite, 26.  
 Honey-stone, 60.  
 Hornblende, 33.  
 Hornlead, 57 B.  
 Hornquicksilver, 59.  
 Hornsilver, 59.  
 Hornstone, 22.  
 Humboldtite, 39.  
 Humite, 58 A.  
 Hyacinth, 26.  
 Hyalite, 21.  
 Hyalosiderite, 25.  
 Hydrargillite, 19, 57.  
 Hydrolite, 27.  
 Hydromagnesite, 47.  
 Hypersthene, 34.  
 Hypochlorite, 55.  
 Ice-spar, 30.  
 Ichthyophthalmite, 27.  
 Idocrase, 35.  
 Idrialine-cinrubar, 60.  
 Idrialite, 60.  
 Ilmenite, 37.  
 Ivaite, 34.  
 Indianite, 19.  
 Indicolite, 40.  
 Iolite, 36.  
 Iridium, 3.  
 Iron, arseniate, 56.  
 — axotomous, 37.  
 — carbonate, 46.  
 — chromate, 39.  
 — meteoric, 1.  
 — native, 1.  
 — oxides, 16.  
 — phosphate, 56.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 — sulphurets, 6.  
 — titanate, 39.  
 — tungstate, 40.  
 Iron-earth, green, 57.  
 Iron-flint, 21.  
 Iron-glance, 14.  
 Iron-mica, 14.  
 Iron-ore, pisiform, 16.  
 Iron-pyrites, 6.  
 Iron-sand, 15.  
 Iron-spar, 48.  
 Iron-stone, brown, 16.  
 Iron-green, 54.  
 — magnetic, 15.  
 — micaceous, 14.  
 Iron-red, 14.  
 — sparry, 50.  
 Iron-vitriol, 58.  
 Iserine, 37.  
 Itacolumite, 21.  
 Ittnerite, 31.  
 Ixolyte, 60.  
 Jade, Chinese, 28.  
 Jamesonite, 11.  
 Jasper, 24.  
 Jasp-opal, 24.  
 Jet, 60.  
 Johannite, 55.  
 Johnstonite, 38.  
 Karpholite, 36.  
 Kakoxene, 25.  
 Keffekilite, 57.  
 Kerstenite, 4.  
 Kibdelophane, 37.  
 Klaprothite, 57.  
 Kohlenblende, 4.  
 Konigine, 58.  
 Koupholite, 28.  
 Kraurite, 16.  
 Krokallite, 27.  
 Krokydolite, 34.  
 Kupferschaum, 42.  
 Kyanite, 26.  
 Labrador-spar, 29.  
 Lanarkite, 55.  
 Lapis comensis, 32.  
 Lapis-lazuli, 55.  
 Lasionite, 57.  
 Latrobitite, 31.  
 Laumontite, 28.  
 Lavezzo, 32.  
 Lazulite, 55.  
 Lead, aluminate, 19.  
 — arseniate, 57 A.  
 — brown, 54.  
 — carbonate, 49.  
 — chloride, 59.  
 — chromate, 39.  
 — green, 54.  
 — molybdate, 39.  
 — murio-carbo-  
 nate, 59.  
 — native, 1.  
 — oxides, 18.  
 — phosph-arseni-  
 ate, 57 A.  
 — phosphate, 57 A.  
 — red, 41.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 — sulphato-car-  
 bonate, 55.  
 — sulphuret, 8.  
 — tungstate, 40.  
 — vanadate, 38.  
 — yellow, 40.  
 Lead-ore, green, 57 A.  
 — white, 49.  
 Lead-spar, 49.  
 Lead-vitriol, 55.  
 Ledererite, 37.  
 Leelite, 22.  
 Lentil-ore, 56.  
 Lenzinite, 26.  
 Lepidolite, 32. 58 A.  
 Leuchtenbergite, 32.  
 Leucite, 30.  
 Levine, 27.  
 Libethenite, 57.  
 Lievrit, 34.  
 Lime, arseniate, 56.  
 Lime, carbonate, 42  
 — 48.  
 — fluuate, 59.  
 — nitrate, 55.  
 — phosphate, 53.  
 — sulphate, 54.  
 — tungstate, 40.  
 — garnet, 36.  
 Limestone, com-  
 pact, 4.  
 — granular, 45.  
 — fibrous, 45.  
 — fetid, 48.  
 — magnesian, 47.  
 — stalactic, 45.  
 — tufaceous, 46.  
 Lithia-mica, 32. 58 A.  
 Lithomarge, 25.  
 Liver-ore, 9.  
 Liver-pyrites, 6.  
 Loboite, 35.  
 Lomonite, 28.  
 Lumachellamarble, 45 A.  
 Lydian-stone, 21.  
 Maclurite, 58.  
 Madreporite, 46.  
 Magnesia, alumi-  
 nate, 19.  
 — carbonate, 49.  
 — phosphate, 57.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 Magnesite, 47.  
 Malachite, 51.  
 Malacolite, 34.  
 Manganese-blende, 5.  
 Manganese, carbo-  
 nate, 48.  
 — oxides, 13.  
 — phosphate, 57.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 — sulphuret, 5.  
 Manganese-spar, 48.  
 Manganite, 13.  
 Marcasite, 6.  
 Marle, 46.  
 Marmolite, 25.  
 Masle, 37.  
 Meerschaum, 25.  
 Meonite, 31.  
 Melan-glance, 11.  
 Melanite, 36.  
 Melantherite, 55.  
 Melilite, 36.  
 Mellite, 60.  
 Menacanite, 37.  
 Menilite, 24.  
 Mercury, native, 2.  
 — chloride, 60.  
 — muriate, 60.  
 — sulphuret, 9.  
 Mesitine-spar, 49.  
 Mesotype, 27.  
 Mesolite, 27.  
 Meteorites, 1.  
 Miargyrite, 11.  
 Mica, 32.  
 Microlite, 40.  
 Miemite, 47.  
 Minimum, native, 18.  
 Mispickel, 12.  
 Misy, 55.  
 Molybdates, 40.  
 Molybdena sulphu-  
 ret, 12.  
 Molybdena-ochre, 39.  
 Molybdic acid, 40.  
 Moonstone, 29.  
 Moroxite, 53.  
 Mosandrite, 37.  
 Mountain-blue, 51.  
 Mountain-cork, 34.  
 Mountain-wood, 34.  
 Mullcite, 57.  
 Muriacite, 54.  
 Mussite, 34.  
 Nagyag-ore, 3.  
 Naker-feldspar, 29.  
 Naphtha, 60.  
 Natrolite, 27.  
 Needle-ore, 9.  
 Needle-stone, 27.  
 Nepheline, 31.  
 Nerschinkite, 26.  
 Nickel-blende, 6.  
 Nickel-green, 56.  
 Nickel, arseniate, 56.  
 — arseniuret, 4.  
 — sulphuret, 6.  
 Nigrine, 37.  
 Nitre, native, 52.  
 Nosine, 37.  
 Nussierite, 57 B.  
 Nuttallite, 31.  
 Obsidian, 31.  
 Octahedrite, 37.  
 Cerstedtite, 37.  
 Oisanite, 37.  
 Oligist-iron, 14.  
 Oligoclase, 30.  
 Olive-malachite, 54.  
 Olive-ore, 56.  
 Olivine, 25.  
 Ollite, 32.  
 Opal, 24.  
 Orpiment, 11.  
 Orthite, 37, 38.  
 Osm-iridium, 2.  
 Ostranite, 26.  
 Palladium, 2.  
 Pargasite, 33.  
 Paulite, 34.  
 Pca-iron ore, 16.  
 Pea-stone, 46.  
 Pearl-sinter, 21.  
 Pearl-spar, 47.  
 Pearl-stone, 31.  
 Pelioma, 36.  
 Pennine, 32.  
 Pericline, 30.  
 Peridot, 25.  
 Perowskite, 37.  
 Petalite, 30.  
 Petroleum, 60.  
 Pharmacolite, 56.  
 Pharmacosiderite, 56.  
 Phenacite, 26.  
 Philipsite, 29.  
 Phosphorite, 54.  
 Phosphyttrite, 57.  
 Picrolite, 25.  
 Pimelite, 25.

- Pinite, 32.  
 Pistacite, 35.  
 Pitch-coal, 60.  
 Pitch-ore, 17.  
 Plagionite, 12.  
 Plasma, 23.  
 Platinum, 2.  
 Pleonaste, 19.  
 Plomb-gomme, 19.  
 Polybasite, 11.  
 Polyhalite, 55.  
 Polyhydrite, 16.  
 Polymignite, 37.  
 Polysphærite, 54.  
 Poonahlite, 23.  
 Porcelain-jasper, 24.  
 Potassa, nitrate, 54.  
 Potstone, 32.  
 Prase, 22.  
 Prehnite, 28.  
 Prunnerite, 25.  
 Psilomelane, 13.  
 Pycnite, 58.  
 Pyrgome, 34.  
 Pyrites, magnetic, 6.  
 Pyrochlore, 37.  
 Pyrolusite, 13.  
 Pyromorphite, 57 A.  
 Pyrope, 36.  
 Pyrophyllite, 32.  
 Pyrophysalite, 58.  
 Pyrorthite, 37, 38.  
 Pyrosmalite, 58.  
 Pyroxene, 34.  
 Quartz, 21, 22.  
 Quicksilver, native, 2.  
 Quincite, 24.  
 Raphilite, 33.  
 Realgar, 11.  
 Retinasphalt, 60.  
 Retinite, 60.  
 Rhenite, 57.  
 Rhomb-spar, 49.  
 Riband-jasper, 24.  
 Rock-crystal, 20.  
 Rock-salt, 59.  
 Rock-wood, 34.  
 Roestone, 46.  
 Romanzovite, 36.  
 Röschgewächs, 11.  
 Rubellane, 32.  
 Rubellite, 40.  
 Ruby, 19.  
 Ruby-copper, 17.  
 Ruby-silver, 11.  
 Rutile, 37.  
 Sal ammoniac, 59.  
 Sahlite, 34.  
 Salt, common, 59.  
 Saltpetre, 52.  
 Sammet-ertz, 58.  
 Sanidine, 30.  
 Sapphire, 19.  
 Sassoline, 39.  
 Satin-spar, 45.  
 Saussurite, 31.  
 Scapolite, 31.  
 Scarbroite, 26.  
 Schaaalenblende, 5.  
 Scheelite, 38.  
 Scheel-lead, 38.  
 Scheererite, 60.  
 Scherbenkobalt, 4.  
 Schiller-spar, 34.  
 Schrifftertz, 3.  
 Scolicite, 27.  
 Selenite, 54.  
 Seleniurets, 4.  
 Selenium-sulphur, 4.  
 Serpentine, 25.  
 Shell-limestone, 45 A.  
 Shorl, 38.  
 Siberite, 38.  
 Siderite, 21.  
 Sideroschizolite, 26.  
 Silica, 25, 26.  
 Silimanite, 26.  
 Silver, antimonial, 3.  
 — auriferous, 3.  
 — chloride, 59.  
 — hydrarguret, 2.  
 — muriate, 50.  
 — native, 2.  
 — red, 11.  
 — stibiuret, 3.  
 — sulphuret, 10.  
 — bromide, 59.  
 Silver-glance, 10.  
 Sinter, siliceous, 21.  
 Skorodite, 56.  
 Slate-spar, 45.  
 Slickenside, 8.  
 Smaragdite, 31.  
 Smithsonite, 26.  
 Soda, carbonate, 41.  
 — muriate, 59.  
 — nitrate, 55.  
 — sulphate, 52.  
 Sodalite, 57 B.  
 Sodium-chloride, 59.  
 Somervillite, 35.  
 Sordawalite, 36.  
 Spartalite, 17.  
 Sphærolite, 31.  
 Sphærosiderite, 48.  
 Sphene, 37.  
 Spinel, 19.  
 Spinellane, 37.  
 Spodumen, 30.  
 Staurolite, 36.  
 Steatite, 25.  
 Steinheilite, 36.  
 Steinmannite, 8.  
 Sterlingite, 17.  
 Sternbergite, 10.  
 Stibite, 28.  
 Stilpnomelane, 26.  
 Stinkstone, 49.  
 Stones, meteoric, 1.  
 Strontia, carbonate, 41.  
 — sulphate, 53.  
 Strontianite, 41.  
 Sulphur, native, 5.  
 Sulphurets, 5—13.  
 Sulphuric-acid, 5.  
 Sun-opal, 24.  
 Sun-stone, 29.  
 Surturbrand, 60.  
 Suzannite, 55.  
 Talc, 32.  
 Tantalite, 38.  
 Tellurets, 3.  
 Tellurium, 3.  
 Tennantite, 7.  
 Tesselite, 27.  
 Tetradyomite, 3.  
 Thallite, 35.  
 Tharandite, 47.  
 Thenardite, 52.  
 Thomsonite, 27.  
 Thorite, 26.  
 Thulite, 26.  
 Tile-ore, 17.  
 Tin, oxide, 18.  
 — sulphuret, 9.  
 — stone, 18.  
 Tincal, 41.  
 Tin-pyrites, 9.  
 Tinder-ore, 38.  
 Titan-shorl, 37.  
 Titanite, 37.  
 Titanium, 1.  
 Topaz, 58.  
 Tourmaline, 40.  
 Trauben-ertz, 57 A.  
 Tremolite, 33.  
 Triphane, 30.  
 Triphyline, 57.  
 Triplite, 57.  
 Trona, 41.  
 Tshefkinite, 33.  
 Tufa, calcareous, 46.  
 Tungsten, 38.  
 Turquoise, 57.  
 Uranite, 57.  
 Uran-mica, 57.  
 Uran-vitriol, 55.  
 Uranium, oxide, 17.  
 — phosphate, 57.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 Vanadates, 38.  
 Vauquelinite, 39.  
 Vesuvian, 35.  
 Velvet-ore, 53.  
 Vermilion, native, 9.  
 Violane, 35.  
 Vitriol, blue, 58.  
 — green, 55.  
 — white, 55.  
 Vitriol-roth, 55.  
 Vivianite, 57.  
 Voiborthite, 38.  
 Wad, 13.  
 Wagnerite, 57.  
 Wavellite, 54.  
 Websterite, 55.  
 Weiss-ertz, 12.  
 Weissgüllig-erz, 11.  
 Wernerite, 31.  
 Willemite, 26.  
 Withamite, 35.  
 Witherite, 41.  
 Wolfram, 38.  
 Wollastonite, 25.  
 Wolhnyne, 52.  
 Wood-opal, 24.  
 Wood-stone, 22.  
 Wood-tin, 18.  
 Wootz-ore, 15.  
 Xanthophyllite, 25.  
 Yenite, 34.  
 You-stone, 28.  
 Yttria, phosphate, 57.  
 Yttrium fluoride, 59.  
 Yttrocerite, 58.  
 Yttrotantalite, 38.  
 Zeagonite, 29.  
 Zcolites, 27, 28.  
 Zinc, blende, 5.  
 — carbonate, 49.  
 — ore, red, 17.  
 — silicate, 26.  
 — sulphate, 55.  
 — sulphuret, 5.  
 Zinc spar, 49.  
 Zinc vitriol, 55.  
 Zinkenite, 11.  
 Zircon, 26.  
 Zoisite, 35.  
 Zunder-ertz, 40.

## GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES\*.

THE Terracotta tablets formerly in Room I. are withdrawn from exhibition until a new Room is provided for them.

The former contents of Rooms II. and III. and part of Room IV. are removed to the Grand Central Saloon and Ante-Room (pp. 94 and following) during the rebuilding of the Galleries, and retain the same numbers under which they were before described. Nos. 2 and 11 from Room IV. are distinguished by the addition of an asterisk.

## FOURTH ROOM.

## GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bust of Trajan, with the breast naked. It was found in an excavation made in the Campagna di Roma, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1776. Pt. 3. Pl. i.

No. 3. A head of Apollo, of very early Greek work. It was brought from Rome by the late Lord Cawdor. Pt. 3. Pl. iv.

No. 4. A head, supposed to be that of Arminius. Brought to England by Mr. Lyde Browne. Pt. 3. Pl. vi.

No. 5. A statue of Thalia, found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in the year 1776, at Ostia, in the maritime baths of the Emperor Claudius. Pt. 3. Pl. v.

No. 6. A colossal head of Marcus Aurelius, represented in the character of one of the Fratres Arvales. It was formerly in the Mattei Collection. Pt. 3. Pl. ix.

No. 7. A colossal bust of Lucius Verus, covered with the imperial paludamentum. Pt. 3. Pl. x.

No. 8. A group of Bacchus and Ampelus. This beautiful and interesting group was found in the year 1772, near La Storta, about eight miles from Rome, in the road leading to Florence. Pt. 3. Pl. xi.

No. 9. A head of the young Hercules. Formerly in the Barberini palace. Pt. 3. Pl. xii.

No. 10. A head, supposed to be that of Dione. Pt. 3. Pl. xiii.

No. 12. A bust of Hadrian, with the breast naked. Formerly in the Villa Montalto. Pt. 3. Pl. xv.

## FIFTH ROOM.

The contents of this Room have been removed to the south recess of the Ante-room of the Phigalian Saloon.

\* All the articles in the present catalogue of antiquities, unless where it is otherwise specified, belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, Esq. More ample descriptions, with Plates, of the antiquities contained in the British Museum, are in the course of publication; and references to the several parts already published are affixed to those articles which have been therein engraved.



## SIXTH ROOM.

## GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek philosopher. It was purchased in a palace in Florence in 1771.

No. 2. Part of the front of a sarcophagus, representing Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes.

No. 3. A bas-relief, cut from the end of a sarcophagus; it represents two Fauns punishing Pan.

No. 4. Part of the front of a large sarcophagus, representing a marriage.

No. 5. The front of a sarcophagus, representing the Nine Muses with their respective attributes. Mr. Townley purchased this bas-relief at the Villa Montalto.

No. 6. A bas-relief, cut from the end of the same sarcophagus as No. 3. It represents two Cupids and a Satyr carrying Pan intoxicated.

No. 7. Part of a sarcophagus, representing a carpentum, or funeral car, drawn by four horses. This bas-relief formed part of a sarcophagus, and had been buried for many years in the yard of Minelli, the sculptor, in the Campo Vaccino at Rome.

No. 8. A medallion, representing in profile the bust of an unknown Greek Philosopher. It is similar to No. 1, but of a later time and inferior sculpture.

No. 9. The front of a sarcophagus, representing captive Amazons with their shields and battle-axes. This marble was purchased from the collection of Cardinal Passionei, at the Camaldoli, near Frascati.

No. 10. A fragment of a sarcophagus, representing Bacchus with a thyrsus in his left hand, and with his right arm thrown over the shoulders of a Satyr.

No. 11. A fragment of a magnificent sarcophagus, representing an elderly man, perhaps Sophocles, with a manuscript roll in his hand, which he is reading. Before him stands a Muse holding a mask. It was found at no great distance from the Mausoleum of Augustus, in the part of Rome formerly occupied by the Gardens of Pompey, not far from the Tiber.

No. 12. The front of a sarcophagus, representing a Bacchanalian procession. It was formerly in the Villa Montalto.

No. 13. Heads of Paris and Helen, in alto-relievo.

No. 14. A bas-relief, the front of a sarcophagus, representing Cupids supporting various pieces of armour. On a shield, in the centre, is an inscription to Sallustius Iasius. It was found at Tusculum, and was formerly in Cardinal Passionei's hermitage at the Camaldoli, near Frascati.

No. 15. A head of Jupiter. It was purchased by Mr. Townley, at the Duke of St. Alban's sale.

No. 16. A terminal statue of a youth represented with the attributes of Mercury: found near Frascati in 1770.

No. 17. A votive altar, sacred to Apollo.

No. 18. A head of Apollo Musagetes, resembling, in the disposition of the hair, and in the character of the face, the head of a Muse. It was brought from Rome by Mr. Lyde Browne.

No. 19. An altar of Roman work, ornamented with Egyptian figures.

Upon it, a votive statue of Diana Triformis, with a dedicatory inscription round the plinth: formerly in the Giustiniani Palace at Rome.

No. 20. A torso of a small statue of Venus.

No. 21. A swan, in red marble: found in a vineyard adjoining the Villa Pinciani.

No. 22. A small statue of Cupid bending his bow. It was found in 1775, enclosed within a large amphora filled with earth, at Castello di Guido, about twelve miles from Rome, on the road to Civita Vecchia.

No. 23. A funeral monument of Xanthippus, who is represented sitting in a chair, and holding a human foot in his right hand. This marble was brought from Athens by Dr. Anthony Askew, at whose sale it was purchased in 1775, by Mr. Townley.

No. 24. An altar, on which various Egyptian figures are represented. It is of Roman work. This altar, as well as the one above, (No. 19,) are engraved in the *Museum Odescalchum*, fol. Rom. 1752.

Upon it, a statue of Pan.

No. 25. A head of an Amazon, in the early style of Greek sculpture. It was brought from Rome by Mr. Lyde Browne.

No. 26. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull. This, with the similar group, (No. 31,) was found in 1773, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium.

No. 27. A bust of Hadrian with the imperial paludamentum. It was found in the grounds of the Cavaliero Lolli, which joined to those of the Conte Fede, and occupied a part of that Emperor's villa near Tivoli. Mr. Townley purchased it in 1768.

No. 28. A bas-relief, representing a female Bacchante clothed in thin floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held somewhat above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe which is blown behind her; with the other hand, which is held downwards, she carries the hind quarters of a kid. This piece of sculpture was originally one of the ornamental figures on the triangular base of a candelabrum.

Upon it a head of a child.

No. 29. A bust of Severus with the imperial paludamentum. It was found in 1776, on the Palatine Hill, in the part of the Palace of the Cæsars afterwards occupied by the Villa Magnani.

No. 30. A sarcophagus, in the centre of which is the portrait of an

elderly man, placed in the inside of a shield, which is supported by two Genii. Formerly in the Burioni Villa, near the Salarian Gate of Rome.

Upon it, three tiles, in terracotta, brought from Athens. The fronts are ornamented with a border of the honeysuckle pattern, and in the centre of each is a head of a lion, for carrying off the water. *Purchased in 1815.*

Underneath, a colossal foot of Apollo. *Presented, in 1784, by Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 31. A figure of Victory sacrificing a bull. (See No. 26.)

No. 32. A head of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius. It was purchased in a private house at Pozzuolo, in 1777.

No. 33. A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Viria Primitiva. Upon it, a triangular base of a small candelabrum.

No. 34. An Eagle.

No. 35. Bust of the Empress Faustina the younger. *Presented by P. Du Cane, Esq., 1838.*

No. 36. A statue of Diana Lucifera, of which the head and arms are lost. It was found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1811, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 37. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Isias, who was a native of Laodicea, and daughter of Metrodorus. Brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 38. A triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with the attributes of Apollo; namely, a griffin, a raven, and a tripod. It was purchased out of a palace in the Strada de' Condotti at Rome.

No. 39. A head of Otacilia Severa, formerly called Plautilla, the wife of the Emperor Caracalla.

No. 40. A statue of Libera, holding a thyrsus over her right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton at Roma Vecchia, a few miles from Rome, on the road to Frascati.

No. 41. A head of Atys. It was found at Rome, in the Villa Palombara.

No. 42. A head of an unknown female, the hair elegantly bound with broad fillets. It seems to be the fragment of a statue, and was found about the year 1784, in an excavation made by the then Duke of St. Alban's and Mr. Brand, in grounds belonging to the Cesarini family, near Gensano.

No. 43. A statue of Ceres, crowned in the manner of Isis: formerly in the Macaroni palace at Rome.

No. 44. A head of Nero. It was brought from Athens by Dr. Askew, in 1740.

No. 45. A sepulchral cippus, without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon, which is composed of fruits and foliage, and is suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking.

Upon it, a votive statue of a fisherman, who is carrying a round leathern bucket, suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a mariner's bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.

No. 46. A small scenic figure, sitting on a square plinth. The face is covered with a comic mask. It was found, with many other pieces of sculpture, in the Villa Fonseca, on the Cælian Hill, in 1773.

No. 47. A head of one of the Homeric heroes. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation. It was found, in 1771, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in that part of Hadrian's villa now called the Pantanella. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIII.

No. 48. A small statue of Jupiter sitting. He is represented in his twofold capacity, as king of the upper and lower regions.

No. 49. A Greek funeral monument of Democles, the son of Democles, with a bas-relief and an inscription in eight elegiac verses. It was brought from Smyrna. *Presented, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 50. A votive altar sacred to Bacchus. On the front, Silenus is represented riding on a panther. This altar was purchased at Rome from Piranesi, in 1771.

Upon it is a votive statue of a fisherman, holding a basket of fish in his left hand. Purchased at Rome.

No. 51. A bust of Caracalla; the head only is antique. It was found in 1776, in the Garden of the Nuns, at the Quattro Fontani, on the Esquiline Hill.

No. 52. A group of two dogs, one of which is biting the ear of the other in play. Found in 1774, by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, at Monte Cagnuolo, within the precincts of the villa of Antoninus Pius.

No. 53. A bust of the young Marcellus, erected to his memory by the Decemvirs, as is indicated by this inscription on the plinth: DECEMVIRI. STLITIBVS. IVDICANDIS. *Stlitibus* is an archaism for *litibus*. Found in an excavation near Rome in 1776.

No. 54. A bas-relief, representing Priam in the act of supplicating Achilles to deliver to him the body of his son Hector.

Upon it, a head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was originally coloured, is still visible.

No. 55. A bust of Gordianus Africanus the elder, dressed in the Roman toga.

No. 56. A winged sphinx, which anciently formed part of the base of a superb candelabrum. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium.

No. 57. The front of the cover of a magnificent sarcophagus. It represents a group of cattle, on one side of which is an old Faun, and on the other a young Faun, both recumbent.

Upon it, two tiles in terracotta, brought from Athens; the fronts are painted. *Purchased in 1815.*

Underneath,

A fragment of a colossal toe.

A fragment of a colossal foot.

A votive foot, with a sandal. Round the foot a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ancle.

An earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck and terminates in a point at the bottom, like an amphora. It was found in the baths



of Titus, with above seventy others of the same sort; all of them contained the fine African sand with which, when mixed with oil, the *Athletæ* rubbed their bodies before they exercised.

A votive foot covered with a sandal, and having a serpent twined round it as in the one before described.

A colossal hand.

A mask of Bacchus; the pupils of the eyes perforated.

No. 58. A bust of Julia Sabina, daughter of Matidia, whose mother was Marciana, the sister of Trajan.

No. 59. A square sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Cælius Superstes.

Upon it, an Egyptian tumbler, practising his art on the back of a tame crocodile. This sculpture was brought from Rome by the first Lord Cawdor.

No. 60. A small statue of a muse, sitting on a rock, holding a lyre in her left hand; the plinth is inscribed ΕΥΜΟΥΣΙΑ.

No. 61. An unknown bust of a middle-aged man: round the base on which the bust rests is an inscription signifying that L. Æmilius Fortunatus dedicates this bust to his friend. The hair of the head and beard is short and bushy; the left shoulder is covered with part of the chlamys; the right shoulder and breast are uncovered.

No. 62. A small statue of Hercules sitting on a rock, with a club in his left hand and the apples of the Hesperides in his right hand.

No. 63. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Exaceses and Metra his wife.

No. 64. The front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition. The parts in the inscription which are erased contained the name of Geta, which, by a severe edict of Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the Roman empire.

Upon it, is a small statue of a Muse, sitting on a rock and playing on a lyre.

No. 65. A head of Domitia, formerly called Messalina, the fifth wife of the Emperor Claudius. It was found in the Villa Casali, upon the Esquiline Hill, in 1775.

No. 66. A statue three feet ten inches high, ending from the waist downwards in a terminus. In the right hand is a bunch of grapes, at which a bird, held under the left arm, is pecking. It was found in 1774, on some swampy ground near the lake of Nemi.

No. 67. A votive altar, with a dedicatory inscription to Bona Dea Annianensis.

No. 68. A head of Jupiter Serapis. It bears a modius. The paint with which the face was originally coloured is still discernible.

#### SEVENTH ROOM.

##### BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

A stone sarcophagus. In it were two glass vessels, each containing burnt bones, and much liquid; between them, two pair of shoes of

purple leather, embroidered with gold. Near the sarcophagus were found the remains of a wooden box, with the brass clamps and round headed brass nails by which it had been held together, and with them two bottles of red pottery and two pans of the same, on which were some ashes, and two small rib bones. At some little distance was found the large globular earthen vessel. It contained some burnt bones, and the remains of a small glass bottle. It is capable of containing about six gallons. These were all found at Southfleet, in 1801, within the site of an old building about fifty feet square, and were *presented to the British Museum by the Rev. George Rashleigh, 1836.*

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief, in front, of Ceres holding a cornucopia and pouring incense from a patera upon an altar.

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief in front, of Mars or a Roman general, holding a spear and shield.

A small Roman altar, similarly decorated with the preceding. These three were found at King's Stanley, in Gloucestershire, and *presented by the Rev. Peter Hawker.*

A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian inscribed upon it. It weighs 154 pounds. It was discovered, in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Bequeathed by Sir John Ingilby, Bart., and presented by his Executors in 1772.*

A pig of lead, inscribed with the name of L. Aruconius Verecundus. It weighs 81 pounds. It was found near Matlock Bank, in Derbyshire. *Presented, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq., and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

A pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Hadrian inscribed upon it. It weighs 191 pounds. It was found in the year 1796 or 1797, on a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, 10 miles s.w. of Salop. *Presented, in 1798, by John Lloyd, Esq.*

A pig of lead, also inscribed with the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Its weight is 125 pounds. It was found on Cromford Moor in Derbyshire. *Presented, in 1797, by Adam Wolley, Esq., and Peter Nightingale, Esq.*

A Roman altar, erected by some freedmen and slaves, upon the restoration of their master to health. On one side are the rod and snake of Æsculapius, and sacrificial instruments. On the other, are the cornucopiæ and rudder, with a patera, simpulum, &c. Found near the Watergate, Chester, 1779. *Presented by Sir Ph. de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.*

A large stone vessel, in form of half an octagon, on each of four sides are sculptured a bust in high relief, viz., Venus holding a mirror, Jupiter, Mercury with a caduceus, and Mars with a spear. It was first noticed by Horsley "lying neglected in the mill at Chesterford, Essex." It was afterwards procured by Dr. Foote Gower, from a blacksmith, who had used it as a cistern for cooling his irons. In 1780, Thomas Brand Hollis received it from the Doctor's widow, and *presented it, 1803.*

An altar, with a Greek inscription, dedicated by Diodora, a high priestess, to the Tyrian Hercules. One side is decorated with a bull's head and sacrificing-knife, the other with a crown. It was found at

Corbridge, in Northumberland, and was *presented by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, 1774.*

A bas-relief, representing a Roman standard of the second legion, between a Pegasus and Capricorn; underneath is LEG. II. AVG.

A colossal head, marble.

A small Roman altar, with a bas-relief in front, of Mars, as a Roman general, holding a spear and shield.

A small Roman altar, similar to the preceding.

A pig of lead.

#### EIGHTH ROOM.

At present unoccupied.

#### NINTH OR ANTE-ROOM. (UP STAIRS.)

To the left, at the foot of the stairs leading to this Room, a circular vase, or capital of a sepulchral cippus, decorated with foliage and the symbolical serpent.

No. 1. In the centre of the Room is placed the celebrated Barberini Vase, which was for more than two centuries the principal ornament of the Barberini Palace. This Vase was purchased of Sir William Hamilton considerably more than thirty years ago, by the Duchess of Portland, since which period it has been generally known by the name of the Portland Vase. It was found about the middle of the sixteenth century, two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading from Frascati. At the time of its discovery, the vase was inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber under the Mount called *Monte di Grano*. The material of which the vase is formed is glass: the figures, which are executed in relief, are of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground is in perfect harmony with the figures, and of a dark transparent blue. The subject of these figures is extremely obscure, and has not hitherto received a satisfactory elucidation; but the design and the sculpture are both truly admirable. This superb specimen of Greek art was deposited in the British Museum, in 1810, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

No. 2. An ancient painting in fresco, representing deer; it was found in a subterraneous chamber at Scrofano, about sixteen miles from Rome. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 3. A bas-relief, in stucco, representing a winged boy, or genius, carrying a pedum across his right shoulder. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 4. An ancient painting in fresco, representing a female figure holding a patera, on which a vase is placed. *Presented, in 1771, by the Earl of Exeter.*

No. 5. An ancient painting in fresco, representing two females seated, in the Arabesque style, on the curling branches of a plant; one of them is holding a vase, the other a tambourin. Between these figures is a bas-relief, in stucco, representing a human head surrounded with ivy, and underneath are two birds drinking out of a well. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 6. Decorations of Roman armour, found in Britain.

No. 7. A Persian sextant.

Case A. Antiquities from Persepolis, Babylon, and Nineveh. *Purchased with Mr. Rich's collection in 1825.*

Case B. An ancient lyre and two flutes found in a tomb at Athens. Antiquities, found by Sir R. Ker Porter in Persepolis, Babylon, &c.

Shelves C. Antiquities from Nineveh. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

Shelves D. Antiquities from Babylon. *From Mr. Rich's collection.*

#### TENTH ROOM.

##### COLLECTION OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, ETC.

Cases 1, 2, 3, 4. In these Cases are contained some large bronze vessels, one of which, in the form of a round deep patera, is remarkable for the beauty of its handles, which are raised above the edge: they represent two serpents holding an egg in their mouths; underneath the serpents is the ægis of Minerva.

Case 5. A raven, the size of life, and seven large candelabra, in bronze. The raven was presented, in 1777, by *Lord Seaforth*. It is of the finest workmanship, and has probably accompanied a statue of Apollo.

Case 6. Specimens of ancient glass. The principal articles are eight cinerary urns. One of them has the leaden covering in which it was preserved; and another contains the burnt bones, and the asbestos cloth which prevented the ashes of the body from mixing with those of the funeral pile. These articles are accompanied by a great number of lachrymatories, and various other vessels and fragments of vessels, of different forms and colours; the whole of which afford ample proof of the ingenuity of the ancients, and of the great knowledge they possessed in the art of manufacturing glass, and of imparting to it whatever colour or form they chose.

Case 7. Necklaces, ear-rings, armillæ, and various other trinkets in gold, several of which are enriched with precious stones. Among the antiquities of gold in this Case are a bulla and a large patera; the latter is embossed with bulls, and was found at Girgenti in Sicily. This Case contains also a large collection of scarabæi, and engraved gems. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton, Charles Townley, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode.*

Cases 8, 9, 10. Terracotta Roman lamps; red Roman ware, &c., found in Britain.

Case 11. Gems from the collections of Charles Townley, Esq., R. P. Knight, Esq., and the Rev. C. M. Cracherode. The celebrated bronzes of Siris, consisting of two portions of Greek armour, representing warriors combating with Amazons. A piece of small mosaic work, and a few specimens of ancient art executed in silver, mirrors, &c., are likewise among the articles included in this Case.

Cases 12, 13, 14. Glass and terracotta vases, chiefly found in Britain.

Case 15. Fragments in terracotta.

Case 16. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

Case 17. Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese idols.

Case 26. Ditto.



Case 27. Small figures, and miscellaneous articles in terracotta.

Cases 28, 32, 36. Fragments of friezes in terracotta.

Case 37. Specimens of ancient armour in bronze, consisting of helmets, breast-plates, standards, swords, belts, heads of spears, points of arrows, &c. In the middle division of this Case is the Roman helmet which was found at Ribchester in Lancashire.

Case 38. A tripod, a lectisternium, a pair of steel-yards, and two very large candelabra, in bronze. The first two articles were presented by Sir William Hamilton, namely, the tripod in 1774, and the lectisternium in 1784.

Cases 39, 40, 41, 42. Miscellaneous antiquities in bronze, comprising scales, knives, pateræ, and simpula; mirrors, lamps, bells, and mortars; measures and wine-strainers; large vessels for culinary and other purposes; several small candelabra, and other articles.

Cases 49, 50, 51. A large collection of Roman lamps in terracotta.

Case 52. Dice and tali, formed of various substances.

Case 53. A great variety of tesserae in ivory, bronze, crystal, agate, and terracotta, many of which were tickets of admission to the theatres. In this Case also is a considerable number of styles for writing on wax tablets; pins for the hair; bodkins, and needles both for sewing and netting.

Cases 61, 62, 63. Specimens of bas-reliefs in stucco, from the walls of Herculaneum.

Cases 64, 65, 66. Celts and various instruments used by the ancients.

Case 67. A marble patera, fourteen inches in diameter, found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa; in this Case are also contained specimens of Roman enamel, and inlaid work; and likewise some figs and other vegetable substances, found in a calcined state in the ruins of Herculaneum.

Case 68. Armillæ, or bracelets, and various unknown ornaments, in bronze.

Case 69. A large patera of Oriental jasper, cups of crystal, agate, &c.

Case 70. Hinges and nails.

Case 71. Fibulæ, or brooches.

Case 72. Buckles used by the ancients for different purposes.

Cases 73, 74. Handles and other parts of vases.

Case 75. Specimens of locks and keys.

Case 76. Spears, knives, and various instruments, in iron.

Case 77. Bits, spurs, and ornaments for harness; fragments of chains, &c.

Case 78. Some articles in bronze; the uses to which many of them were applied are unknown.

Case 107. A bronze statue of a Roman Emperor, probably of Nero when he was young. The figure is represented in armour, which is most beautifully inlaid. It was found near Barking Hall, in Suffolk, on the estate of the Earl of Ashburnham. *Presented, in 1813, by the Earl of Ashburnham.*

The remaining Cases in this Room at present contain various objects in bronze, terracotta, &c., and models of the Trevethy Stone near St. Cleer; the Chunquoit in Cornwall; Lanyon quoit near Penzance; Double Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea; Cromlech at Duffrin. *Presented by Richard Tongue, Esq., 1828—32.*

## ELEVENTH ROOM.

## GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A bas-relief representing Minerva and two other deities. *Presented by H. Gally Knight, Esq., 1839.*

A fragment of a sepulchral monument.

A fragment of a mask of Bacchus.

A sepulchral monument to a girl, Abeita, deceased at the age of ten years and two months, who is represented seated, with a dog behind her in a fawning attitude.

Sepulchral monument, with figure of Astarte and Phenician inscription of two lines.

No. 2. Part of a frieze, representing the head of Medusa in a wreath supported by a Cupid, and the arm of another figure. *Presented by the Board of Control, 1837.*

Part of a frieze from the ruins of a temple at Paleókastro, ten miles S. of Joannina in Epirus; supposed to have been the temple of Jupiter at Dodona. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

No. 3. A man conducting a bull; from a sepulchral monument.

A portion of a capital of a pilaster.

Youthful genii contending in a chariot race within the circus.

Fragment of a sepulchral monument to Eporia.

No. 4. *Blank.*

No. 5. A sepulchral monument to Cassiodorus, inscribed with six elegiac verses in Greek.

The front of a sarcophagus, with a Greek inscription to M. Sempronius Neicoocrates.

A sepulchral monument, representing the deceased seated at a funeral banquet (*cœna feralis*); a veiled female seated near his feet.

No. 6. Sepulchral monument representing an individual reclining on a couch, and another standing.

Fragment of a bas-relief, representing a battle of Amazons, perhaps the death or capture of Penthesilea, from Brysæe in Laconia. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

Bas-relief, representing a votive offering of hair to Neptune, by Philombrotus and Aphthonetus, sons of Deinomachus. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

Bas-relief, representing the lustration of a horse and dog, from Cranon in Thessaly. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

No. 7. A small sepulchral monument, representing a veiled female seated.

A fragment of another, representing part of a female procession apparently approaching some deity.

A bas-relief, representing two men pouring wine into a large vessel, and two others attending on a cauldron placed upon a fire.

A sepulchral monument, representing a man fishing, inscribed to Agathemotaros.

Part of a sepulchral monument, representing a funeral banquet.

No. 8. A sepulchral monument; a husband, wife, and child, preparing to sacrifice to Serapis, reclining at a funeral banquet.

A sepulchral monument; a family of seven persons preparing to sacrifice a pig to two deities, seated at a funeral banquet.

A bas-relief, representing a horse held by a slave; cut from a monument, probably of one of the Equites singulares, who fought at the emperor's left hand.

No. 9. A bas-relief, representing the arms of the Dacians and Sarmatians.

No. 10. A sepulchral monument, representing the Dioscuri standing, with an altar between them, in a distyle temple.

A fragment of a frieze, representing two Cupids running a race in cars drawn by dogs; they appear to have just started from the carceres of a circus.

Part of a sepulchral monument, very much defaced; it appears to represent a man holding a bunch of grapes, with a cock at his feet. *Presented by Dr. Jarvis.*

No. 11. A bas-relief, representing a Marsyas or Comus playing on the double pipe.

A bas-relief, front of a sarcophagus, representing eleven infant genii under the character of a bacchanalian procession.

A bust of a sleeping child, in alto-relievo.

No. 12. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three legs; they have belonged to two figures in powerful action, one of which appears to have been aiming a blow at the other, who is falling. *Bequeathed, in 1812, by the late Charles Lambert, Esq.*

No. 13. Inscription recording honours conferred on a Lacedæmonian physician by the Gytheatæ, from Gythium in Laconia. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

A sepulchral monument; a boy sacrificing to Mercury, standing near an altar inscribed DEO MERCVRIO.

A fragment, representing Pan playing upon a lyre, with a Satyr playing upon a reed.

A fragment of a bacchanalian group.

Painted tile, from Ægium, in Arcadia. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

No. 14. Mithraic group. *Brought from Rome, in 1815, by Charles Standish, Esq., from whom it was purchased by the Trustees in 1826.*

At the back of the pedestal, a bas-relief, representing two persons, one abandoning his arms, the other sacrificing at an altar; beneath, an inscription recording the death of a warrior.

A bas-relief of Mercury, seated upon a heap of stones.

A sepulchral monument, with a Greek inscription, and a bas-relief of a skeleton.

No. 15. A sepulchral cippus, without any inscription. It is richly ornamented on the four sides with festoons of fruit.

Upon it is a Greek sepulchral urn, solid, and with a bas-relief in front; it is inscribed with the names of Pytharatus and Herophilus. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 16. A statue of an intoxicated Faun.

No. 17. A votive altar, dedicated to Silvanus.

Upon it is a trophy found on the plains of Marathon. *Presented, in 1802, by John Walker, Esq.*

No. 18. A statue of a Satyr, formerly in the collection of the Rondinini Palace in the Corso at Rome, and thence called the Rondinini Faun. *Purchased in 1826.*

No. 19. A statue of a Discobolus, who is represented at that precise moment of time which immediately precedes the delivery of the discus. It is an ancient copy in marble, from the celebrated bronze statue executed by Myro. This statue was found in 1791, in the grounds of the Conte Fede, in the part of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina, supposed to have been the Pinacotheca, or Picture Gallery.

No. 20. A sepulchral cippus, the inscription upon which appears to have been erased. This marble formerly stood in the Burioni Villa at Rome.

Upon it is a circular altar. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in 1825, by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

On this is placed a fragment of a youthful statue.

No. 21. A statue of Mercury, sleeping upon a rock. It was found near Roma Vecchia, with many other specimens of excellent sculpture, among some ruins which are generally believed to be the remains of a villa of Domitian's nurse.

No. 22. A Greek altar, of a square form, ornamented with sphinxes. *Presented, in 1775, by Sir William Hamilton.*

Upon it is a statue of Bacchus, represented as a boy about five years old. The head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body is partly covered with the skin of a goat, the legs of which are tied across the breast. This little statue was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near the ancient Lanuvium.

No. 23. A statue of Cupid winged, bending his bow. *Purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

No. 24. A bronze statue of Hercules carrying away the apples from the garden of the Hesperides. Pt. 3. Pl. II.

Beneath, is one of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table. Pt. 3. Pl. III.

No. 25. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to M. Clodius Herma, Annius Felix, and Tyrannus.

Upon it is a circular sepulchral vessel of stone, inscribed with the name of Phænariste, the wife of Philophanus.

No. 26. A Greek funeral monument, with a bas-relief and an inscription to the memory of Alexander, a native of Bithynia. *This marble, brought from Smyrna, was presented to the Museum, in 1772, by Matthew Duane, Esq., and Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*

No. 27. A small statue of Neptune, standing, with a dolphin by his side. *Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq., 1836.*

No. 28. A shelf, containing

An unknown bust, the head perfectly bald.

An unknown bust of a female.

A bust of Diogenes the Cynic. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a fragment of a bas-relief, bearing a figure of a youthful Hercules.



Part of a bas-relief, representing four horses' heads from a quadriga, and a hand.

No. 29. A chair, after the model of an invalid's chair: found in the Antonine Baths.

A cinerary urn of marble; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. On the front is a bas-relief, representing Penthesilea dragged by the hair from her chariot by Achilles armed with a drawn sword.

A square altar, dedicated by Aur. Thimoteus to Diana; the three other sides are decorated with rude sculptures.

No. 30. Bust of Æschines, inscribed with his name, from Bitolia in the ancient Pelagonia. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

No. 31. Greek sepulchral monument of Tryphon, the son of Euty-chus, who is represented standing, nearly the size of life, holding in his right hand a strigil, and with a garment on his left shoulder, in his left hand some undetermined object; in white marble. From Asia Minor.

No. 32. Head, supposed to be that of Homer, from Bitolia in the ancient Pelagonia. *Presented by Col. Leake, 1839.*

No. 33. A monumental inscription, cut from the front of a sepulchral cippus, to the memory of Claudia Tychen.

A cinerary urn of marble; on the cover is a recumbent female figure; on the front is a bas-relief, representing the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager, Atalanta, &c.; at each end is a vase.

A sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to T. Claudius Epictetus.

No. 34. A shelf, containing

• A bust of Hercules.

A bust, supposed to have been intended for Achilles.

A bust of a Satyr. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a sepulchral monument to Sotnikes, who is represented standing enveloped in his pallium, with his hand to his cheek.

No. 35. Draped female, wanting the head.

No. 36. Greek funereal monument of Lenæus, son of Artemidorus.

No. 37. A fragment of a group in alto-relievo; a man is seated on a chair, with a female standing near him. It is so broken and mutilated that the subject cannot be ascertained.

No. 38. Sepulchral monument to Hermodorus, son of Aristomenes.

No. 39. *Blank.*

No. 40. An alto-relievo, brought from Athens, representing five of the labours of Hercules. *Presented by the Executors of Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq.*

No. 41. *Blank.*

No. 42. Small statue of Ceres. *Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq., 1836.*

No. 43. A shelf, containing

An unknown bust of a boy.

A bust of Ælius Cæsar.

An unknown bust. *All bequeathed by the late R. P. Knight, Esq.*

Underneath, a semi-circular sun-dial. *Purchased in 1821.*

No. 44. A Greek sepulchral monument, with a bas-relief, and an inscription to Mousis, who was a native of Miletus, and daughter of Argæus. It came from Athens. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 45. A Mithraic group.

Between this and the next No. a colossal votive foot.

No. 46. A head of Demosthenes. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 47. The front of a tomb, from Delos. *Formerly belonging to Col. Rooke, and presented, in 1825, by A. E. Impey, Esq.*

No. 48. A bust of Julius Cæsar. *Purchased in 1818.*

Between this and the next No., a bas-relief representing three nymphs standing between Jupiter and Pan.

No. 49. A recumbent female, resting her left arm upon an urn: her head encircled by a diadem.

No. 50. A Greek inscription, being a decree of the people of Athens and of the Piræus, in honour of Callidamas. It was brought from Athens by Dr. Chandler. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 51. A shelf, containing

A head of Tiberius.

A bust, inscribed to the memory of Cl. Olympias, by Epithymetus, her freed-man.

A head of Augustus. *All purchased, in 1812, at the sale of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke's Marbles.*

A Greek inscription, originally placed under a statue of Jupiter Urius, which stood within a temple erected to that deity at the mouth of the Pontus. Spon and Wheler saw it inserted in the wall of a private dwelling at Chalcedon. *Presented, in 1809, by Miss Mead.*

Underneath, a bas-relief, representing the goddess Luna surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. *Presented, in 1818, by Col. de Bosset.*

No. 52. A seated figure of Cybele. *Presented by J. S. Gaskoin, Esq., 1836.*

No. 52\*. A terminal statue of a Satyr.

No. 53. A very ancient Greek inscription, known by the title of the "Marmor Atheniense." It relates to a survey of some temple at Athens, supposed to be the Erechtheium. *Brought to England by Dr. Chandler, and presented to the British Museum, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.*

No. 54. A large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha.

Upon it is a small domestic fountain, used for sacred purposes. It is decorated with four flights of steps, and four figures of Satyrs and Fauns in bas-relief.

No. 55. A bronze statue of Apollo. *Purchased at M. Lallemand de Choiseul's sale at Paris, in 1774. Pt. 3. Pl. VII.*

Beneath is one of the feet, or supports, of an ancient tripod table, executed in porphyry. It represents the head and leg of a Panther. *Pt. 3. Pl. VIII.*

#### TWELFTH ROOM.

##### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

No. 1. A head of Juno, crowned with a broad indented diadem: placed upon

An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the vine.

No. 2. A shelf, containing

An unknown female head; the sockets of the eyes are hollow, and have been originally filled with coloured stones, or some other material.

A head of Diana.

An unknown female head, with a broad fillet across the forehead.

Underneath, an epitaph on a dog. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.* Upon this is placed

Cupid, in his character of Somnus, sleeping upon the skin of a Lion. This sculpture was found in a vineyard belonging to the Marchese Capponi, near the Flaminian Gate of Rome: it once belonged to Cardinal Alessandro Albani, from whose collection it passed to Mr. Lyde Browne, and from him to Mr. Townley.

No. 3. An unknown head.

No. 4. A head of Apollo. It was brought from Rome by Lord Cawdor.

No. 5. A head of a lion, being a fragment of a large sarcophagus.

Underneath, an oblong square basin of granite, similar to such as were used in the temples to contain the water necessary for the purification of those who sought admittance to the sacrifices.

No. 6. A mask cut from the cover of a large sarcophagus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 7. A terminal head of Libera.

No. 8. A Case containing the following objects:—

Small terminal heads of Bacchus and Libera, joined back to back.

A small terminal head of Libera. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

Ditto, in yellow marble.

Ditto, in red marble.

A small terminal head of Libera, in reddish yellow marble, with a necklace composed of ivy leaves.

A small terminal head of Libera, in white marble, with the breast covered with drapery. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small female head, the hair of which is formed of a distinct piece of marble, and is fitted to the head in the manner of a wig.

A small head of a young man, covered with a helmet, which is ornamented with the horns of a ram. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small mask of Silenus. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small cylindrical piece of marble, which appears to have been part of the stem of a candelabrum. It is ornamented with four griffins and two candelabra.

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the head of an elderly man. It has the beard on the chin and upper lip, and the hair of the head is short and curly. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a head of Antinous. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive barrel, sacred to Bacchus.

A small terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, in yellow marble. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

A votive horn, in marble, two feet long.

On No. 8 :—A head of a female Bacchante.

A votive torso of an athleta, in terracotta, the size of life. *Presented by W. G. Coesvelt, Esq., 1834.*

A head of a laughing Faun.

No. 9. A head of Adonis, covered with the pyramidal hood. The lower part of the face and neck is covered with drapery. It was found at Rome, and was formerly in the villa of Pope Sixtus V., called the Villa Montalto.

No. 10. A shelf containing

A head of Jupiter Serapis, in green basalt. It was obtained by Sir Robert Ainslie, whilst ambassador at Constantinople.

An eagle, in marble.

A head of Jupiter Serapis. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

Underneath, a piece of Mosaic pavement, found at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester. *Presented, in 1808, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.*

No. 11. A shelf containing

A small bust of Antoninus Pius; the head only is antique. It was formerly in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

A small figure of a recumbent Satyr.

A bust of a child, with the breast naked.

Underneath, a bas-relief, representing, probably, Jupiter and Ceres standing, each holding a cornucopia. *Presented by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.*

No. 12. A bust of an unknown female, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully terminated by the flower of the nymphæa lotus, on which it appears to rest. This singularly beautiful bust was purchased at Naples from the Laurenzano family in 1772.

No. 13. A Case containing the following articles:—

A fragment of a small head of Hercules, covered with the skin of a lion. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A funeral mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Hercules. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small head of Hercules, very much injured by the decomposition of the marble. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

The capital of a small column of the Ionic order. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small unknown head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Vulcan, covered with a cap. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive mask of a bearded Faun. *Presented, in 1765, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

A small unknown female head, the hair of which is tied in a knot behind. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small head of Juno. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis.*



A group representing Venus and two Cupids.

One of the handles of a vase. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of a female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A bas-relief, representing a mask of a Faun.

A left foot covered with a sandal.

The right foot of a child.

A hand of a female, holding a lock of hair. This fragment probably belonged to a statue of Venus, who was represented in the act of wringing the water from her hair. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

The right hand of a female holding a pipe.

A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

The left hand and part of the arm of a female, probably Psyche, holding a butterfly.

A lion's foot, which probably has formed part of a tripod table.

The left hand of a female stretched out upon a fragment of something unknown.

The right hand of a youth, holding, apparently, a fragment of a bow. This is probably part of a statue of Cupid bending his bow.

The right hand of a child holding the head of a ram.

A left foot, covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.

A large votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing Silenus, and the other a Satyr. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A small fragment of a figure holding a bird.

The left hand of a child holding a fragment.

A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.

A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.

A head of an eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A votive patera, with a bas-relief on each side, one representing a mask of the bearded Bacchus, and the other a panther. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A fragment of a serpent.

A torso of a Faun. *Presented, in 1833, by the Rev. Henry Crowe.*

On No. 13:—A head of a Muse, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

A draped portion of a female statue; the upper part has been naked, and sculptured from a separate block of marble.

A head of one of the Dioscuri.

No. 14. A head of Apollo.

No. 15. A head of Cybele.

No. 16. A head of a lion, which was a part of the same sarcophagus from which No. 5 was taken.

Underneath, a cistern of green basalt, originally used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf of ivy.

No. 17. A head of Minerva. It was purchased from Mr. Gavin Hamilton at Rome, in the vicinity of which city it was found.

No. 18. A colossal head of Antinous in the character of Bacchus; it is crowned with a wreath of ivy. This head, with several parts of the statue to which it belonged, was found in 1770, in small pieces, made use of as stones in a wall, erected during the barbarous ages, in the grounds called La Tenuta della Tedesca, near the Villa Pamfile.

No. 19. A shelf containing

A head, apparently of a trumpeter.

A head of Diana, the hair of which is drawn up from the sides, and tied in a knot at the top of the head. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

A head of a goat.

Underneath, a small domestic fountain, of a square form, which was used for sacred purposes.

No. 20. A bust of Minerva; the head only is antique. It was found in 1784, in the Villa Casali, amongst ruins supposed to have belonged to the baths of Olympiodorus. The helmet and the bust, which are of bronze, are, with some variations, copied from an ancient bust of Minerva which was formerly in the Vatican, but is now at Paris. Placed upon

An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.

In the PASSAGE leading from Room XII. to the Grand Central Saloon are

A gilt bronze statue of a female Indian deity, supposed to be Pattinee Dewa, found in the Island of Ceylon. *Presented by Sir Robert Brownrigg, 1830.*

A Chinese gingal. *Presented by G. French Angas, Esq., 1841.*

Another with a detached chamber. *Presented by Capt. Belcher, R. N., 1842.*

Some Hindu bas-reliefs and sculptures.

An Arabic tombstone from Aden. *Presented by Messrs. Newman, Hunts, and Christophers, 1840.*

A collection of figures in sandstone and calcareous stone, the work of the ancient inhabitants of Mexico. *Presented by Capt. Vetch, 1842.*

The ape-headed Hindu deity Hanuman, standing in the attitude of prayer.

Hindu female figure holding a tree. *Presented by Mrs. Tucker, 1843.*

## GRAND CENTRAL SALOON.

### GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURES.

On the right hand side of the doorway, is a Statue in marble of Shakespeare, by Roubilliac. *Bequeathed to the British Museum by David Garrick, Esq.*

And on the left hand side,

A statue of Sir Joseph Banks, by Chantrey. It represents him seated in an arm chair, holding a scroll in his left hand. *Presented by the Friends at whose expense the statue was made.*

In the centre on a temporary framework are Greek marbles, removed from the ancient Xanthus, in Lycia. The upper bas-reliefs formed the frieze of a stèle, and are supposed to refer to the history of Pandarus, and to the carrying away of his daughters by the Harpies. Round the lower part are arranged some bas-reliefs collected from various parts of the ancient city, and representing a procession of chariots, horses, &c., and lion, deer, fowl, &c.; at one side still lower is a fragment of two lions, supposed to have been placed on the top of one of the stèles or pillar tombs; and at the other, a fragment of a Lycian inscription, and a bas-relief of a sphinx.

At the east side of the room, on another temporary framework, is a narrow frieze from the same place, representing combats, persons bearing offerings, a bear and boar hunt, combat of persons on foot and others on horseback.

Within this are parts of a column and fragments from Lycia; casts of two bas-reliefs from Rome; and, five casts of Selinuntine marbles, *presented by Samuel Angell, Esq.*

Over the entrance,

Plaster cast of the face of the Northern Colossus at the rock temple of Ibsamboul.

Against the square columns on the west side are placed

A statue of Venus preparing for the bath; of white marble. *Presented by HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV.*

A statue of the Emperor Hadrian, in a military dress; the breastplate is in high preservation, and richly ornamented. *Purchased in 1821.*

Against a pilaster on the south side is a bust of Jupiter. *Presented by J. T. Barber Beaumont, Esq., 1836.*

Against the other, a head of a German prisoner. *Presented by the Hon. Mrs. Damer.*

Against a pilaster on the east side, a mutilated draped statue of a youth.

Against another, a mutilated statue of a draped female.

In the first recess,

A female statue without head and arms, found in the temple of Themis at Rhamnus in Attica. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq. (307\*.)*

Casts of sculptures and inscriptions from Persepolis, &c. *Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

Persepolitan sculptures and inscriptions; those numbered 48, 85, 86, 87, 88, *presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley*; 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, *by the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1818.*

In the centre recess,

Casts from Persepolitan sculptures. *Presented by the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

In the third recess,

Casts of Persepolitan sculptures. *Presented by the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

Arabic inscriptions. *The three marked F presented by Col. Franklin.* Of these, the small one was placed over the door of Pirus Shah's Minaret at Gour; the large one upon the same shelf was in front of the Golden Mosque at Purrooah; and the one upon the ground was upon the mosque of Mohajen Tola, at Gour.

In a recess on the north side is a statue of the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer, holding a small figure of the Genius of the Thames. *Presented by the late Lord Frederick Campbell.*

On the other side of the pier, is a Hindoo sculpture, discovered in 1809, near the banks of the sacred river Nerbudda. *Presented by D. D. Inglis, Esq.*

No. 1. A colossal head of Minerva. Pt. I. Pl. I.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants: formerly in the collection of Victor Amadei, at Rome; whence it was purchased in 1768. Pt. 1. Pl. II.

No. 2\*. A statue of Apollo, of very early Greek work. *Purchased in 1818, at the sale of the Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier's Antiquities.*

No. 3. One of the feet or supports of an ancient tripod table, found in 1769, in the Pantanella, within the grounds of Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli. Pt. 1. Pl. III.

No. 4. A statue of a canephora, anciently made use of as a column. It was one of the Caryatides which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated to Bacchus. It was found during the pontificate of Sixtus V., among some ancient ruins in the Villa Strozzi, situated upon the Appian Road. Pt. 1. Pl. IV.

No. 5. A candelabrum. The upper part was found in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 1. Pl. v.

No. 6. The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii hold each a part of the armour of Mars; namely, his helmet, his shield, and his sword. The work is of the Roman period. Pt. 1. Pl. VI.

No. 7. A vase three feet high, with upright massive handles; it is of an oval form, and is ornamented all round with Bacchanalian figures. It was found at Monte Cagnuolo, the site of the villa of Antoninus Pius at the ancient Lanuvium. Pt. 1. Pl. VII.

No. 8. A statue of Venus or Dione, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery thence downwards. It was found in the ruins of the Maritime Baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in the year 1776. Pt. 1. Pl. VIII.

No. 9. A vase two feet eight inches high, of an oval form, with two upright double handles, which spring from the necks of swans. The body of the vase in front is enriched with a group of Bacchanalians. Pt. 1. Pl. IX.

No. 10. A fountain ornamented with ivy and olive branches. The water was conveyed through a perforation in the back part of this monument to a serpent's head, in which a leaden pipe was introduced, part of which still remains in the mouth. Found in 1776, near the road between Tivoli and Præneste. Pt. 1. Pl. X.

No. 11. A colossal head of Hercules, dug up at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where it had been buried by the lava of that volcano. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 1. Pl. XI.

No. 11\*. A statue of Diana: found in the year 1772, near La Storta, at the same spot where the group of Bacchus and Ampelus was discovered. Pt. 3. Pl. XIV.

No. 12. A colossal head of Hercules, in a very ancient style of Greek sculpture. Found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in 1769, at the Pantanella in Hadrian's Villa. Pt. 1. Pl. XII.



No. 13. A fragment of one of the three supports of a tripod basin, composed of the head and neck of a lion. On the forehead are the horns of a goat. Found in 1769, in the Pantanella. Pt. 1. Pl. XIII.

No. 14. The capital or upper division of a votive cippus, representing two birds, in bas-relief, drinking. Pt. 1. Pl. XIV.

No. 15. The key-stone of a triumphal arch, ornamented with a figure of Victory elaborately hollowed out between the two volutes. This fragment is inserted in a modern pedestal. Found in the neighbourhood of Frascati, twelve miles from Rome. Pt. 1. Pl. XV.

No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva, a specimen of early Greek work. It is two feet one inch in height, and was found in the neighbourhood of Rome, by the late Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who sent it to England in 1787. Pt. 1. Pl. XVI.

No. 17. Two terminal heads, joined back to back; one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera. Found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in an excavation in the neighbourhood of Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XVII.

No. 18. A statue of the goddess Fortune. She bears a modius upon her head. Her right hand holds the rudder of a vessel, the lower part of which rests upon a globe, whilst the left arm supports a cornucopiæ filled with fruits. This statue was found near the Via Latina, a short distance from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XVIII.

No. 19. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus, of very early Greek work. This head was found in 1790, in that part of Hadrian's Villa Tiburtina supposed to have been the Picture Gallery. Pt. 2. Pl. XIX.

No. 20. A head of Hippocrates: found near Albano, amongst what are supposed to be the remains of the villa of Marcus Varro. Pt. 2. Pl. XX.

No. 21. A terminal head of Mercury. *Purchased in 1812, at the sale of Antiquities belonging to William Chinnery, Esq.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXI.

No. 22. A statue of Venus. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in an ancient bath at Ostia, in 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. XXII.

No. 23. A bas-relief, representing the apotheosis, or deification, of Homer. The Father of Poetry is seated on a throne at the foot of Mount Parnassus, the residence of the Muses. Before the poet is a group of figures offering up sacrifices to him. Above are Apollo and the Nine Muses; and on the summit of the mountain is Jupiter, who appears to be giving his sanction to the divine honours which are paid to Homer. This highly interesting bas-relief was found about the middle of the 17th century, at Frattochi, the ancient Bovillæ, on the Appian road, ten miles from Rome. It was for many years in the Colonna Palace, at Rome, and was purchased for the British Museum in the year 1819, at the expense of £1000.

Nos. 21\*. 22\*. Two feet covered with sandals. They have belonged to the same statue, and are in beautiful preservation.

No. 23\*. A bas-relief, representing a comic and a tragic mask.

No. 24\*. Ditto, representing four Bacchic masks. *Purchased in 1818.*

No. 25\*. A tragic mask.

No. 24. A statue of a Faun: formerly preserved in the Macaroni Palace at Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. XXIV.

No. 25. A terminal head of Homer, represented in an advanced age, with a sublime and dignified character: it was found among some ruins at Baïæ, in 1780. Pt. 2. Pl. xxv.

No. 26. A bust of Sophocles: found about the year 1775, near Gensano, seventeen miles from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. xxvi.

No. 27. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus: formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani, at Rome. It was brought to England by Mr. Lyde Browne. Pt. 2. Pl. xxvii.

No. 28. A statue of a nymph of Diana resting herself after the fatigues of the chase: found in 1766, near the Salarian gate of Rome, in the Villa Verospi, supposed to have been the site of the gardens of Sallust. Pt. 2. Pl. xxviii.

No. 29. An entire terminus of the bearded Bacchus, six feet high: found in 1771, at Baïæ, in digging a trench for the removal of an old vineyard. Pt. 2. Pl. xxix.

No. 30. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus: found with the preceding bust at Baïæ, in 1771. Pt. 2. Pl. xxx.

No. 31. A statue of a youth holding with both hands a part of an arm which he is biting. This statue belonged to a group, originally composed of two boys who had quarrelled at the game of Tali, as appears by one of those bones called *tali* remaining in the hand of the figure which is lost. It was found in the baths of Titus at Rome, during the pontificate of Urban VIII. Mr. Townley obtained it from the Barberini palace, in 1768. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxi.

No. 32. A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name. It was found in 1781, about a mile from Tivoli, in the Pianella del Cassio. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxii.

No. 33. A statue of a Faun; the trunk of the tree which supports the figure is inscribed with the name of the artist. This statue, with its repetition, No. 43, was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in the year 1775, near Civita Lavinia, (the ancient Lanuvium,) in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxiii.

No. 34. A terminal head of Epicurus. It was found at Rome in the Villa Casali, near the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in 1775. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxiv.

No. 35. A terminal statue of Pan playing upon a pipe: found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxv.

No. 36. A Greek inscription upon the convex side of a circular shield, containing the names of the Éphebi of Athens under Alcamenes, when he held the office of Cosmetes. This marble was procured at Athens, about the year 1748, by Dr. Anthony Askew, who was informed by the people of the place that it had been removed from the Parthenon. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvi.

No. 37. A terminal statue, supposed to be that of Venus Architis: it was found in 1775, about six miles from Tivoli, near the Præneste road. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxvii.

No. 38. A circular votive patera; having on one side, within a wreath of ivy, an eagle standing upon a slaughtered hare; on the other side, Cupid sacrificing to the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. xxxviii.

No. 39. An unknown bronze head, supposed to be that of Pindar;

formerly called that of Homer. It was brought to England at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the collection of Thomas Earl of Arundel. *Presented, in 1760, by the Earl of Exeter.* Pt. 2. Pl. XXXIX.

No. 40. A circular votive patera, with a head of Pan in very high relief, on one side; and on the other, in low relief, a profile head of Silenus, in front of a blazing altar, and a branch of ivy between them. Pt. 2. Pl. XL.

No. 40\*. A torso of Hercules: a fragment.

No. 41. A Greek sepulchral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure feeding a serpent that is twined round the trunk of a tree on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. Brought to England by Mr. Topham, in 1725, and *presented to the British Museum, in 1780, by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, and the Hon. A. C. Fraser.* Pt. 2. Pl. XLI.

No. 42. A terminal head of Periander: formerly in the Villa Montalto. Pt. 2. Pl. XLII.

No. 43. A repetition of No. 33. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIII.

No. 44. An unknown terminal head, probably of a Greek poet. It was found with the head of Hippocrates, No. 20, near Albano, in 1770. Pt. 2. Pl. XLIV.

No. 45. A statue of Actæon attacked by his dogs. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1774, in the ruins of the villa of Antoninus Pius, near Civita Lavinia. Pt. 2. Pl. XLV.

No. 46. A terminal head of the young Hercules; it is crowned with the leaves of the poplar. This head was found in the year 1777, near Gensano, in the grounds belonging to the Cesarini family. Pt. 2. Pl. XLVI.

#### BAS-RELIEFS.

No. 1. A bas-relief, representing an old Faun struggling with a nymph. Pt. 2. Pl. I.

No. 2. Ditto, representing a candelabrum, formerly in the collection of the Mattei family. Pt. 2. Pl. II.

No. 3. Ditto, representing a funeral column, near which is a statue of the god of Lampsacus. Pt. 2. Pl. III.

No. 4. Ditto, representing Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus. Pt. 2. Pl. IV.

No. 5. Ditto, representing warriors consulting the oracle of Apollo. It was presented to Mr. Townley by the Duke of Bedford in 1805. Pt. 2. Pl. V.

No. 6. Ditto, in the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse. Found in the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, about the year 1769. Pt. 2. Pl. VI.

No. 7. Ditto, representing Hercules securing the Mænalian stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forest of Arcadia. It is in a very early style. Pt. 2. Pl. VII.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. A bas-relief, divided into three compartments. In the upper division, the infant Bacchus is represented riding on a goat; in

the middle, a Triton, in attendance on Venus, is seizing a marine bull by the horns; and in the lower division is a company of hunters returning home with their spoil. It belonged to Pope Sixtus V., and was formerly in the Villa Montalto. Pt. 2. Pl. ix.

No. 10. Ditto, representing a festoon of vine branches suspended from the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of a Faun. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building, probably dedicated to Bacchus. Pt. 2. Pl. x.

No. 11. Ditto, representing the Dioscuri on horseback. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. xi.

No. 12. Ditto, representing a Bacchanalian group, consisting of three figures; the first a Bacchante playing on the tambourin; the second, a Faun playing on the double pipe; and the third, an intoxicated Faun holding a thyrsus. It was found by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, in 1776, at Civita Vecchia, about five miles from Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. xii.

No. 13. A bas-relief, representing Victory offering a libation to Apollo Musagetes. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.* Pt. 2. Pl. xiii.

No. 14. Ditto, which has served as an ornament on the outside of a circular building. It consists of a couple of branches issuing from one stem, and curling in opposite directions. Pt. 2. Pl. xiv.

No. 15. Ditto, representing the Centaur Nessus carrying Dejanira in his arms. It was formerly in the Verospi Palace at Rome. Pt. 2. Pl. xv.

No. 16. Ditto, representing a cow suckling her calf, and drinking out of a circular vessel. Pt. 2. Pl. xvi.

### ANTE-ROOM.

#### ROMAN SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES, IN THE SOUTH RECESS OF THIS ROOM.

No. 1. A sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief in front; it appears never to have been used, as it is solid, and without any inscription. *Presented in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 2. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Atimetus. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 3. A funeral inscription to M. Nævius Proculus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 4. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Vernasia Cyclas.

No. 5. Ditto, with an inscription to L. Lepidius Epaphras. *Presented, in 1817, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 6. Two earthen ollæ, such as contained the ashes of the slaves and inferior order of the Roman people. The monumental inscription, in front of them, records the names of Anniolena Maxima and Servilia Irene.

No. 7. A circular sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Justinianus.

No. 8. Ditto, with an inscription to T. Titulenus Isauricus. It was formerly in the Mattei Collection.

No. 9. *Blank.*

No. 10. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Fl. Ælius Victor. It was brought from Rome about 1780 by the then Duke of St. Alban's.



No. 11. Ditto, with an inscription to Silia Attica: formerly in the Burioni Villa.

No. 12. A sepulchral vase, found in a tomb near Naples.

No. 13. A sarcophagus, on the front of which is represented the lamentation of a family over a female corpse.

Under No. 13. Front of a sepulchral urn, inscribed to Cornelia Servanda and Cornelia Onesime.

No. 14. A sepulchral urn, in the form of a circular temple, with an inscription to Serullia Zosimenes.

No. 15. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Licinius Successus. It was purchased by Mr. Townley, in 1786, at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's Collection.

No. 16. *Blank.*

No. 17. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cossutia Prima. It was found in the grounds belonging to the Villa Maroni, near Rome in 1788.

No. 18. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Ti. Claudius Lupercus. *Presented, in 1837, by W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.*

No. 19. Two earthen ollæ, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of them, records the names of P. Stenius Rufus and Plosurnia Salvilla.

No. 20. A funeral inscription to Eutychia. It was found in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate, at Rome. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 21. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the hero Echetles fighting with a ploughshare for the Greeks at the battle of Marathon. Upon the cover is a recumbent female figure.

No. 22. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Claudia Fortunata. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

No. 23. A funeral inscription to Lucretia. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

No. 24. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The story of Echetles is represented in front (see No. 21), and on the cover is a recumbent female figure. The figures on this monument were originally painted. On the upper part of the urn is an Etruscan inscription in red letters. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 25. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to T. Sex Agatha.

No. 26. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster, with an inscription to Flavia Valentina. This urn still contains the ashes of the deceased; with which, when first discovered, were mingled seven coins of emperors from Antoninus Pius to Elagabalus inclusive. It was found in 1772, about two miles from the Lateran gate of Rome, near the Via Latina.

No. 27. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Junia Pieris.

No. 28. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription placed in front of it records the name of Opilia Faustilla.

No. 29. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Cœlia Asteris. It was found in the environs of Naples. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 30. Ditto, with an inscription to P. Octanus Secundus. The lid is modern.

No. 30\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 31. A fragment of a testamentary inscription, sawed from the front of a sarcophagus found, in 1776, in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate of Rome.

No. 32. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pompeius Locusto, Attilia Clodia, and Pompeius. It was found in the vicinity of Rome, in that part which was called "Ager Romanus." *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 33. Ditto, with an inscription to C. Magius Pal. Heraclides.

No. 34. An Etruscan cinerary urn in baked clay. The bas-relief in front represents the single combat between the two brothers, Eteocles and Polynices. The two female figures, who are standing near the combatants, are Furies. An Etruscan inscription is painted in red letters on the upper part of this urn; on the cover is a recumbent female figure. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 35. A sarcophagus, on the front of which various figures of Cupid and Psyche are represented. It was brought from Rome many years ago by the then Duke of St. Alban's.

No. 36. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to D. Albiccius Licinus. Purchased by Mr. Townley in 1786, at the sale of Sir Charles Frederick's collection.

No. 37. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Flavia Eunya.

No. 37\*. A sepulchral vase, in yellow alabaster.

No. 38. A monumental inscription to Dasumia Soteris. Published by Fabretti in his *Inscriptions*, p. 257. It was found in the Villa Pellucchi, near the Pincian Gate at Rome.

No. 39. A sepulchral vase, in alabaster. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 40. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Isochryses. Formerly in the Mattei collection.

No. 41. An earthen olla, similar to those described at No. 6. The monumental inscription, placed in front of it, records the name of Apuleia Tychen.

No. 42. A funeral inscription to Flavia Provincia.

No. 43. A sepulchral urn, with an inscription to Pilia Philtata. *From the collection of Sir William Hamilton.*

No. 44. A funeral inscription to Isidorus. *Presented, in 1757, by Thomas Hollis, Esq.*

The objects in this recess as far as to this Number are figured, and more particularly described, in "The Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum." Pt. 5.

No. 45. A terracotta sarcophagus discovered in a tomb at Tuscania, the front of which is decorated with two dolphins; on the cover is the recumbent figure of a young woman, with one leg bent under the other; her head, which is decorated with a wreath of flowers, rests upon her right arm.

At the opposite end of this Room are four sarcophagi discovered in a tomb near the road leading from Tuscania to Tarquinia; the fronts are decorated with sculpture and inscriptions, and on the cover of each is a recumbent statue of the person whose remains were deposited within. Near them lies, for the present, a terracotta sarcophagus; the front is marked with two branches, probably of palm; and on the cover is the recumbent figure of a female with one leg bent under the other, as in

that already described of the same material, and found near the same place.

In the centre of the Room stands a magnificent marble Tazza or vase of very large dimensions, the height being 4 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the diameter of the cup 3 feet 7 inches. It stands upon a single stem, and has handles very curiously formed of swans' necks and heads gracefully intertwined. It was brought to England in 1825. *Presented by Lord Western, 1839.*

A pedestal on which, as appears from the inscription, was a statue of Peraia, daughter of Apollonius, son of Hermogenes, erected by her son Socrates.

On this pedestal is a statue in white marble representing the youthful Bacchus or a Faun, found at Antium.

Pedestal of calcareous stone, on which has apparently been placed the statue of Apollonius, son of Hermogenes, and father of Peraia, the mother of Socrates; erected to him by the same Socrates.

On this pedestal is a bronze statue, the size of life, found at Zifteh, supposed to represent Eros Apteros; the eyes are inlaid with silver and the nipples with copper. It is composed of nine pieces hammered together. *Purchased in 1840.*

#### PHIGALIAN SALOON.

Nos. 1—23. Bas-reliefs, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the comba tetween the Greeks and Amazons; they were found in the ruins of the temple of Apollo *Epicurius* (or the deliverer) built on Mount Coty lion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. These bas-reliefs composed the frieze in the interior of the Cella. The battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ is sculptured on eleven slabs of marble (1—11). That of the Greeks and Amazons occupies twelve (12—23). The direction of the slabs belonging to the former subject was from right to left; that of the latter from left to right.

A circumstance which adds very much to the interest of these marbles is our knowledge of the precise time when they were executed; for Pausanias, in his description of this temple, informs us that it was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles, and who built the Parthenon at Athens. These marbles are all engraved and more fully described in the fourth part of the description of the Museum Marbles.

No. 24. A fragment of a Doric capital of one of the columns of the peristyle. From the same temple.

No. 25. A fragment of an Ionic capital of one of the columns of the cella. From the same temple.

Nos. 26, 27. Two fragments of the tiles which surmounted the pediments, and formed the superior moulding. From the same temple.

Nos. 28—38. Fragments of the Metopes, found in the porticos of the pronaos and posticus, which were enriched with triglyphs. From the same temple.

No. 39. A small tile, which was used for the purpose of covering the joints of the greater tiles; the ornament in front surmounted the cornice. From the same temple.

No. 40. Another tile used for the same purpose, but on the point of the ridge. From the same temple.

No. 41. A cast in plaster, from one of the ends of the celebrated sarcophagus in the cathedral church at Agrigentum, which represents the story of Phædra and Hippolytus. Phædra is here represented surrounded by her female domestics, and plunged into grief at the refusal of Hippolytus, which has just been communicated to her. The attendants are endeavouring, in various ways, to console their mistress, and some of them attempt to alleviate her distress by the sounds of their instruments.

The large fragment of a bas-relief, numbered 166, belongs to the Elgin collection: it represents Hercules preparing to strike Diomed, king of Thrace, whom he has already knocked down, and is holding by the hair of his head.

At the sides of the SALOON, over the Phigalian frieze, are two pediments, of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the eastern and western ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina. The ruins of this temple were visited in 1811 by Mr. Cockerell and other gentlemen, and extensive and careful excavations were carried on, by which all the members and details of the cornice and mouldings have been ascertained; and the minute and accurate measurements then made have been the authorities from which these imitations have been constructed. The greater part of the statues which adorned these pediments were at the same time discovered, and every circumstance illustrative of their original position, with relation to the architecture of the temple, was noted with as much accuracy as the case would admit. From the notes then made, and from long and careful study of the sculptures themselves, and the space which they occupied, Mr. Cockerell composed the groups very much in the mode in which they are now exhibited. From the violence with which the temple had been destroyed, probably by an earthquake, all the statues had been in some degree mutilated, and some so entirely destroyed that it was in vain to attempt their restoration. Those which were capable of repair were committed to the hands of Mr. Thorwaldsen, and in uniting the broken fragments, and restoring the parts of them that were deficient, that eminent artist has shown the greatest care and sagacity.

The pediment at the north side of the room is taken from the western end of the temple; it contains ten figures, and it is supposed that there was originally one more, who was stooping down to assist the fallen warrior, who is wounded, at the feet of Minerva. The subject is supposed to be the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus.

Of the figures which adorned the other pediment only five now remain, and the loss of the rest is the more to be lamented, as the sculptures of this eastern end are of a much higher character than those of the western. From the few figures which are still spared to us, it appears that the subject of this picture was similar to that of the other pediment, modified only by the taste and skill of the artist.

In this room are two sarcophagi; one, found at Tarquinia, is decorated on all sides with sculptures, representing, on three sides, the sacrifice of human victims; on one end, a gladiatorial exhibition. Within



this sarcophagus were found the bones of the deceased, with his shield, and other armour. The other sarcophagus was found at Polomarzo. The cover is in form of a roof, terminating at the cornice with tiles, masks, &c. Upon the ridge of the roof are, at each end, a sphinx, and in the middle two serpents. All the sides are decorated with sculptures, amongst which, on the front are two genii, on the back a genius and an armed warrior.

These sarcophagi, a torso of Venus of very fine sculpture purchased in 1821, an imperfect statue of Hymen purchased in 1831, and a few more articles, are not yet numbered, the arrangements of the Room not being completed.

### ELGIN SALOON\*.

Many of the sculptures in this Room having been described by various authors, and referred to by the numbers with which they were marked in their former situation, those numbers have been retained: but to facilitate a reference from the Synopsis to the marbles, a fresh set of numbers, adapted to their present disposition, has been added, which will easily be distinguished from the former by being painted in *red*. The general order observed in affixing these numbers to the several objects is as follows:—

1. The metopes of the Parthenon.
2. The frieze of the Parthenon, commencing on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room.
3. Such of the sculptures placed along the middle of the room, as belonged to the eastern and western pediments of the Parthenon.
4. The remaining articles placed along the middle of the room.
5. The casts and bas-reliefs above the frieze on the eastern side of the room (those nearest the entrance being taken last in order).
6. All the objects below the frieze, taken in their order of position, and commencing, as before, on the left of the entrance.

The original numbers are subjoined to the descriptions. Those which have the letter A prefixed refer to such articles as were originally placed in the room then denominated the fourteenth.

Nos. 1—16. Sixteen of the metopes belonging to the Parthenon (of which No. 9 is a cast in plaster, from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris,) which, alternately with the triglyphs, ornamented the frieze of the entablature surmounting the colonnade: they represent the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, or rather between the Centaurs and Athenians, who under Theseus joined the Lapithæ (a people of Thessaly) in this contest. In some of these sculptures the Centaurs are victorious, in others the Athenians have the advantage, while in others, again, the victory seems doubtful with respect to either of the combatants. These magnificent specimens of ancient art are executed with great spirit in alto-relievo; they were seen at a height of nearly forty-four feet from the ground. (11, 2, 8, 12, 15, 6, 4, 5, 13, 7, 1, 3, 9, 14, 10.)

\* All the articles in this room, except a few which are particularly specified, belonged to the Earl of Elgin.

The sculptures from 17 to 90 (inclusive) compose the exterior frieze of the cella of the Parthenon, which embellished the upper part of the walls within the colonnade at the height of the frieze of the pronaos, and which was continued in an uninterrupted series of sculpture entirely round the temple. It is in very low relief. The subject represents the sacred procession which took place at the great Panathenæa, a festival which was celebrated every fifth year, at Athens, in honour of Minerva, the patroness of the city. The bas-reliefs which compose this frieze are arranged, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were originally placed in the Parthenon; several alterations having been made on their removal to their present situation, in consequence of a more careful examination and minute comparison of them with drawings made before their removal from the temple. Those on the principal front of the temple, namely the east, commence on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the room, then follow those of the north, and lastly those of the west and south.

Nos. 17—24. That portion of the above-mentioned frieze which occupied the east end of the temple. On two of the slabs which compose this part of the frieze are represented divinities and deified heroes, seated; namely, Castor and Pollux, Ceres and Triptolemus, Jupiter and Juno, and Æsculapius and Hygeia. There was originally a third slab, which represented four other divinities, also seated, but it has disappeared for many years. On the right and left of these sacred characters, are trains of females with their faces directed to the gods, to whom they are carrying gifts: we see also directors or regulators of the procession, among whom are the officers whose duty it was to receive the presents that were offered. These females appear to have headed the procession, and to have been followed by the victims, charioteers, horsemen, &c., both on the north and south sides of the temple, which together formed a procession up to the same point in two separate columns. Nos. 20 and 23 are casts in plaster, presented by Sir Francis Chantrey. The original of the latter is in the Royal Museum at Paris. The upper parts of two of the figures in No. 21, the legs and right arm of the youthful figure in No. 22, and the two figures placed under the latter number, are also of plaster, from moulds made before the destruction of these figures, which took place before the marbles came into the possession of Lord Elgin. (16, 17, 18, 18\*, 19, 20, A 100, 21.)

Nos. 25—46. A portion of the same frieze, taken from the north side of the temple. No. 25 is a fragment of a much larger slab; it represents two of the *Metæci*, or strangers, who settled at Athens, and were allowed to take part in the procession. They carry on their shoulders a kind of tray filled with cakes and other articles. The remainder of this part of the frieze represents charioteers and horsemen. Among the latter are seven slabs, (Nos. 37—43,) which, whether we consider the elegance of the compositions, or the spirit with which the figures of the men and horses are executed, present us with the highest effort of the art of sculpture in the class of low relief. No. 46 having been placed at the south-west corner of the temple, the figure sculptured at the end of it belongs to that part of the procession which decorated the west end of the cella. It is repeated in plaster, that the whole of the western frieze may be seen by the spectator at one view. (22,

24, 23, 34, 98, 177\*, 35, 35\*, 37, 178\*, 36, 35\*\*, 38, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 38\*, 32, 33.)

No. 47. A single slab of the frieze from the west end of the temple. It represents two horsemen, one of whom is riding before the other, and seems to be in the act of urging his companion to quicken his pace. The direction of these figures is the same as that on the north side, namely, from right to left. (39.)

There is a peculiarity in the frieze of the west end, which distinguishes it from that on the north and south sides of the temple. The subjects represented on the slabs of those two sides run one into another, that is, what was left imperfect in one slab is completed in the next; whereas in the west end the subjects are nearly complete on each piece of marble. The western frieze is likewise distinguished from those of the two sides of the temple, by the comparatively few figures introduced into it.

Nos. 48—61. Fourteen plaster casts, composing the remainder of the frieze at the west end of the temple. (A. 75—88.)

Nos. 62—90. That portion of the same frieze which enriched the south side of the temple. It represents a procession of victims, charioteers, and horsemen, and is very similar, in its general character and appearance, to the frieze on the opposite or north side. With respect to the victims, we do not possess any that were on the north side of the temple; but that they formed a part of the procession on that side, as well as on the south, cannot be doubted, since Stuart, in his celebrated work on Athens, has engraved a fragment of one of them. The figure sculptured at the end of No. 90, (on the right of the entrance,) belongs to the eastern portion of the frieze. No. 62 was presented by R. C. Cockerell, Esq. (40\*, 41, 41\*, 38\*\*, 46, 50, 47, 52, 40, 42, 49, 45, 48, 43, 44, 51, 38\*\*\*, 53, 54, 56, 55, 15\*, 57, 59, 61, 60, 58, 96, 62.)

The sculptures which follow, from 91 to 106, are from the pediments of the Parthenon. Nos. 91 to 98 are from the eastern pediment, on which was represented the birth of Minerva. Nos. 99 to 106 are from the western pediment, on which was represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving name to the city of Athens. These sculptures are placed in the order in which they originally stood in the building.

No. 91. The upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. This figure, which represents the approach of Day, occupied the angle of the pediment on the left of the spectator. (65.)

No. 92. The heads of two of the horses belonging to the car of Hyperion or Helios. They are just emerging from the waves, and seem impatient to run their course. (66.)

No. 93. A statue of Theseus, the Athenian hero; he is represented half reclined on a rock, which is covered with the skin of a lion. Theseus, it is well known, professedly imitated the character of Hercules; and it is worthy of remark, that the attitude here given to Theseus is very similar to that of Hercules on some of the coins of Crotona. (71.)

No. 94. A group of two goddesses, probably intended to represent Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; the latter is leaning on the right shoulder of her mother. They are sitting on low seats, which are

nearly alike in their construction, both of them being furnished with cushions, and ornamented with mouldings of a similar style. (77.)

No. 95. A statue of Iris, one of the daughters of Oceanus, and the messenger of the celestial deities, particularly of Juno. Iris is represented in quick motion, with her veil inflated and fluttering behind her; and she appears evidently in haste to execute the mission on which she is sent, that of communicating to the distant regions of the earth the important intelligence of the birth of Minerva. (74.)

No. 96. A torso of Victory. The wings of this figure were probably of bronze: the holes in which they were fastened to the marble may still be seen. (72, 262.)

No. 97. A group of the three Fates. (67, 63.)

No. 98. The head of one of the horses belonging to the chariot of Night, Selene, or the Moon, which was represented plunging into the ocean on the right angle of the east pediment, that is to say, the right angle in reference to the spectator. The car of Day has been already described, (Nos. 91, 92,) as it was represented rising out of the waters on the opposite angle of the same pediment. (68.)

No. 99. A recumbent statue, supposed to be of the river-god Ilissus. The Ilissus was a small stream that ran along the south side of the plain of Athens. This figure, which, with the exception of the Theseus, is the finest in the collection, occupied the left angle of the west pediment. (70.)

No. 100. The torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. (76.)

No. 101. The upper part of the head of Minerva. (See the following No.) This head was originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble: and the sockets of the eyes, which were originally filled with metal or coloured stones, are now hollow. (118.)

No. 102. A fragment of the statue of Minerva, one of the principal figures in the west pediment, and of nearly the same proportions as the torso of Neptune, from the same pediment. (No. 103.) This fragment consists of a portion only of the chest of the goddess, which is covered, as usual, with the ægis. The angles of the ægis appear to have been ornamented with bronze serpents, and the centre of it to have been studded with the head of Medusa, of the same metal; the holes in which these ornaments were fastened to the marble are plainly visible. The upper part of the head of this statue, the feet, and a portion of the Erichthonian serpent, are preserved in the collection. See Nos. 101, 256, and 104. (75.)

No. 103. The upper part of the torso of Neptune, one of the principal figures in the west pediment. (64.)

No. 104. See No. 102. (271.)

No. 105. The torso of Victoria Apteros, or Victory without wings, who was represented in this manner by the Athenians to intimate that they held her gifts in perpetuity, and that she could not desert them. This goddess was represented driving the car of Minerva, on the west pediment; the car approached Minerva, as if to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. (69.)

No. 106. A fragment of a group which originally consisted of Lactona with her two children, Apollo and Diana. This group was placed on the right side of the west pediment. All that remains in the fragment



before us, is the lap of Latona, with a small portion of the figure of the infant Apollo. (73.)

No. 107. The celebrated Sigeian inscription, first published by Chishull, in his "Antiquitates Asiaticæ," and afterwards more correctly by Chandler in his "Inscriptiones Antiquæ." It is written in the most ancient Greek characters, and in the *bustrophedon* manner, that is to say, the lines follow each other in the same direction as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing. The purport of the inscription is to record the presentation of three vessels, namely, a cup, a saucer or stand, and a strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum, or hall of justice, of the Sigeians. The name of the donor was Phanodiscus, the son of Hermocrates, and a native of Proconnesus. (199.)

No. 108. A piece of the ceiling of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (299.)

No. 109. The lower part of a female statue covered with drapery. (299\*.)

No. 110. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (312.)

No. 111. A colossal statue of Bacchus, from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, at Athens. It is a sitting figure covered with the skin of a lion, and with a broad belt round the waist; it was originally placed on the summit of the edifice, at a height rather exceeding twenty-seven feet. (205.)

No. 112. The capital, and a piece of the shaft of one of the Doric columns of the Parthenon. (207.)

No. 113. An imperfect statue of a youth; of the size of life, and of the most exquisite workmanship. (306.)

No. 114. A piece of the shaft of a column, belonging to the temple of Erechtheus at Athens. (304.)

Nos. 115, 116, 117, are now 199\*, 199\*\*, 199\*\*\*.

No. 118. *Blank.*

No. 119 is now 113.

Nos. 120, 121, are now 187\*, 187\*\*.

No. 122. A sepulchral solid urn, having three figures in bas-relief on the front. The first of these is a warrior with a helmet and a shield, who is joining hands with an elderly man dressed in a long tunic; the third figure is a female. The inscription underneath these figures probably contained the names of the parties, but is too mutilated to admit of being deciphered. (167.)

No. 123. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Anaxiocrates, an Athenian, the son of Dexiochus; beneath the inscription is the representation of a sepulchral urn, executed in very low relief. (240.)

No. 124. Another monumental urn, of the same kind, inscribed with the name of Phædimus of Naucratis. (A. 51.)

No. 125. The capital of an Ionic column, from the portico of the Erechtheum, at Athens. The building to which this singularly beautiful piece of architecture belonged, was a double temple dedicated to Minerva Polias and Pandrosus. (A. 47.)

Nos. 126, 127. A portion of the shaft, and the base, of the same column. (A. 48, 49.)

No. 128. An architectural statue, it was one of the Caryatides which supported the roof under which the olive tree of Minerva was sheltered in the temple of Pandrosus at Athens. (A. 42.)

No. 129. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column. (A. 43.)

No. 130. A capital of a Doric column, from the Propylæa at Athens. (206.)

No. 131. A part of a Doric entablature, from the Propylæa at Athens. (308.)

No. 132. A solid monumental urn, or cenotaph, with a bas-relief in front, not inscribed. (A. 50.)

No. 133. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana at Daphne, on the road from Athens to Eleusis. (A. 44.)

No. 134. A piece of the shaft of an Ionic column, belonging to the same temple. (A. 45.)

No. 135. The base of an Ionic column, likewise belonging to the same temple. (A. 46.)

Nos. 136—149. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the pronaos of the temple of Theseus. The subject of this frieze is a battle fought in the presence of six divinities, who are represented sitting in the midst of the combatants. (A. 55—68.)

Nos. 150—154. Casts in plaster from the frieze of the posticus of the same temple. The subject of these sculptures is the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. (A. 69—73.)

Nos. 155—157. Casts in plaster of three of the metopes of the north side of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The first represents Theseus killing Creon, king of Thebes; the second, Theseus overcoming Cercyon, king of Eleusis, in a wrestling match; and the third, Theseus killing the Crommian sow. (A. 52—54.)

Nos. 158, 159. Two bas-reliefs, which formed part of the frieze of a temple of the Ionic order (near the Propylæa at Athens), and dedicated to the Wingless Victory (Niké Apteros). The subject represented on them is a combat between the Greeks and Persians. (258, 257.)

Nos. 160, 161. Two bas-reliefs, from the same temple: the combatants appear to be all Greeks. (259, 260.)

No. 162. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (182.)

No. 163. Ditto. (183.)

No. 164. A bas-relief, representing a narrow upright vase with one handle: the form of this vase very much resembles that of the solid urns, so often used by the Greeks as sepulchral monuments. (276.)

No. 165. A Greek inscription from Athens, signifying that certain gifts, which are specified, had been consecrated to some goddess, probably Venus, by a female who held the office of lighter of the lamps, and interpreter of dreams, in the temple of the goddess. The name of this female, which was no doubt inserted at the beginning of the inscription, is now lost. (88.)

No. 166. An agonistic inscription, in Greek, consisting of the names of those who had conquered in the foot race of the stadium, and double stadium; in wrestling; in boxing; in the *pancratium*; and *pentathlum*. (93.)

No. 167. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it consists of twenty lines of very ancient characters, and seems to be a part of a treaty. (286.)

No. 168. A Greek inscription, imperfect, and very much defaced. It seems to be an inventory of valuable articles contained in some temple. (277.)

- No. 169. A fleuron, from the temple of Ceres at Eleusis. (173.)
- No. 170. A capital of a pilaster. (174.)
- No. 171. A fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription from the Acropolis: it contains an account of certain expenses defrayed by those to whom the care of the public games was confided. The name of the Archon, under whom the stone was engraved, is effaced. (159.)
- No. 172. A fragment of a decree; the beginning is wanting, and what remains is much mutilated. At the conclusion of the decree it is ordained that the people of Hierapytna in Crete shall affix to it the public seal. (157.)
- No. 173. A Greek inscription, written in two columns; it contains a list of names arranged in the order of the tribes to which they respectively belonged. (92.)
- No. 174. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by some sailors, as a mark of their gratitude, to Apollo of Tarsus. (223.)
- No. 175. A sepulchral column, of large dimensions; it is inscribed with the name of Aristides, who was the son of Lysimachus, and a native of Estiæa. (305\*.)
- No. 176. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure standing upright in a dignified attitude; it is probably intended for Bacchus. (107.)
- No. 177. A piece of a frieze, or architectural ornament, from the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ. The sculpture is exceedingly ancient, and consists of two kinds of scroll-work, one of which represents the curling of the waves, and the other a series of pateræ, which are perfectly flat and plain. This stone is of a brilliant green colour. (220.)
- No. 178. A fragment of a colossal female statue, from one of the pediments of the Parthenon; it has belonged to a sitting figure, of which the only remaining part is the left thigh, covered with drapery. (156.)
- No. 179. A circular altar, from the island of Delos; it is ornamented with the heads of bulls and festoons in very bold relief. (106.)
- No. 180. A piece of frieze, or architectural ornament, from the same place as No. 177. It consists of three rows of scroll-work, all of which are similar representations of the revolving of the waves. The colour of the stone is bright red. (221.)
- Under No. 180 are—
- Two fragments from the pillars of the tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycenæ. *Presented in 1843, by the Institute of British Architects.*
- No. 181. A sepulchral column with an inscription to the memory of Theodotus, who was the son of Diodorus, and a native of Antioch. (225.)
- No. 182. A sepulchral solid urn, with a bas-relief representing three figures, one of which is seated. The inscription presents us with the following names: Archagoras, Pythyllis, and Polystratus. (274.)
- No. 183. A sepulchral column inscribed with the name of Socrates, son of Socrates, and a native of Ancyra, a city of Galatia. (164.)
- No. 184. A sepulchral column of Menestratus, the son of Thoracides, and a native of Corinth. (168.)
- No. 185. A Greek inscription, imperfect, containing an account of the treasures of some temple, probably those of the Parthenon. The characters which we see on this marble are of a much more modern form than in the inscription of the same kind, No. 379. (216.)

No. 186. A sun-dial, with four different dials represented on as many faces. The inscription imports that it is the work of Phædrus, the son of Zoilus, a native of Pæania. From the form of the letters of this inscription, the sun-dial cannot have been made much earlier than the time of the Emperor Severus. It was found at Athens. (285.)

No. 187. A fragment of a Greek inscription: it is a decree of the people of Athens in honour of Hosacharus, a Macedonian. This decree was passed in the Archonship of Nicodorus, in the 3d year of the 116th Olympiad. (280.)

No. 187\*. Part of the capital of an Ionic column. (306\*.)

On 187\* are—

I. 23. Capital of an Ionic column supposed to have belonged to the temple of Diana Eucleia at Athens.

Upper part of a draped statue, found on the plains of Marathon.

No. 187\*\*. A circular altar, brought from the island of Delos. It is ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons of fruit and flowers are suspended. (307.)

No. 188. A solid urn, or cenotaph, in the front of which two figures, a man and a woman, are represented joining hands. The former is standing, the latter is seated. The names of both were probably inscribed upon the urn, but that of the woman only is preserved, *Ada*. (110.)

No. 189. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a procession of three figures, the last of which carries a large basket on his head: they are accompanied by two children. (284.)

No. 190. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing two of the goddesses, Latona and Diana, in procession. Similar bas-reliefs, in a more perfect state, are preserved in the Albani collection. The temple which is here introduced, is probably that of Apollo, which stood in the street at Athens, called the "The Tripods." (103.)

No. 191. A fragment of the upper part of a sepulchral stèle. (95.)

No. 192. A solid funeral urn, of large dimensions. It has a bas-relief in front, representing two figures joining hands; these figures consist of a female who is seated, and a man who is standing before her. The Greek inscription gives us the names of both persons: one is Pamphilus, the son of Mixiades, and a native of Ægilia; and the other is Archippe, the daughter of Mixiades. (237.)

No. 193. A bas-relief, representing a Bacchanalian group, found among the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, on the south-west of the Acropolis. It consists of four figures, each carrying a thyrsus; one of these is Bacchus, dressed in the Indian costume, who with his right hand is holding out a double-handled vase, into which a female Bacchante is pouring wine from a monota, or vase with one handle. On each side of these figures is an elderly Faun, in a dancing attitude, one of whom is glancing his eye at the contents of a large vessel of wine placed on the ground. (235.)

No. 194. The upper part of the head of an Egyptian idol, in granite; the head is that of a lion, and is remarkable for being ornamented with a crown of serpents, similar to that which is spoken of in the Rosetta inscription. (105.)

No. 195. A very large funeral urn, solid, and without any inscription. It has three figures in bas-relief; the first of these is clothed



in a tunic and is seated; the second is a warrior standing up and joining hands with the former; and the third is a boy carrying a large circular shield. (228.)

No. 196. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female figure seated in a chair, with a child standing by her side; the upper part of the woman is wanting. This fragment is probably part of a sepulchral monument. (162.)

No. 197. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a charioteer driving four horses at full speed; a figure of Victory is flying towards him with a crown. (236.)

No. 198. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing part of the body and legs of a boy. (109.)

No. 199. A cinerary urn, ornamented in front with four standing figures; two of these in the centre, are joining hands, the other two are in a pensive attitude. The names of all the figures were originally inscribed on the urn; the first name is not legible; the others are *Philia*, *Metrodora*, and *Meles*. (148.)

No. 199\*. A bronze urn, very richly wrought. It was found inclosed within the marble vase in which it now stands, in a tumulus on the road that leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian ferry and Eleusis. At the time of its discovery, this beautiful urn contained a quantity of burnt bones, a small vase of alabaster, and a wreath of myrtle in gold. (300.)

No. 199\*\*. A large marble vase; it is of an oval form, and within it was found the bronze urn described in the preceding number. (301.)

No. 199\*\*\*. A circular votive altar, ornamented with the heads of bulls, from which festoons are suspended. The inscription, in Greek, near the bottom, is a prayer for the prosperity and health of a person named *Casiniæ*. (91.)

No. 200. A small female figure, covered with drapery; it is without a head. (90.)

No. 201. A sepulchral column of *Thalia*, the daughter of *Callistratus*, of *Aexone*. (149.)

On shelf 2 are—

I. 35. Elegant ornament from a cornice.

I. 26. Portion of a volute of a Corinthian capital inside the Parthenon.

I. 25. Fragment of mæander ornament over the frieze of the inner peristyle of the Parthenon.

I. 37. Fragment of a stèle having  $\text{O } \Delta\text{HMO}\Sigma$  in a wreath, found on the acropolis of Athens.

I. 31. Fragment of leaf moulding, from the temple of *Erectheus* at Athens.

I. 28. Egg ornament from the same place.

I. 34. Volute found near the north front of the Acropolis.

Underneath this shelf are—

I. 24. One of the eaves, tiles, or antefixal ornaments of the roof of the Parthenon.

Fragment of a stèle, with an elegant acroterium.

I. 32. Volute of a capital, from the temple of the *Niké Apteros*.

I. 20. Fragment of a stèle, inscribed *Eucleia*.

I. 30. Part of a coffer from the ceiling of the temple of Erectheus. No. 202. A votive Greek inscription, dedicated by Gorgias the Gymnasiarch. (224.)

No. 203. A decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of Ammonius, their benefactor: this decree is directed to be engraved on marble, and affixed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. Strabo and Tacitus mention a celebrated temple that was dedicated to Neptune in this island, and it is highly probable that the same temple was dedicated to Amphitrite, as well as to Neptune. Neptune and his symbols frequently occur on the coins of Tenos. (231.)

No. 204. A fragment of a bas-relief, on which are represented part of the skin of an animal and the branch of a tree. (158.)

No. 205. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (178.)

No. 206. A fragment of a Greek inscription, engraved in very ancient characters. It seems to be a treaty between the Athenians and the people of Rhegium, a town of the Bruttii, in Italy. (282.)

No. 207. Small statue of Ganymede; part only of the eagle's claw remains upon the left thigh. (293.)

No. 208. A sepulchral column of Mysta: the Greek inscription informs us that she was a native of Miletus, daughter of Dionysius, and wife of Rhaton, who was a native of Thria, a town belonging to the tribe of Ceneis. (111.)

Shelf 3—

Nos. 209—218. Ten objects of small dimensions: they represent (with two exceptions) various parts of the human body, and have been offered up as vows to Jupiter Hypsistos, praying for the cure of diseases in those parts, or in gratitude for cures already received. The part of the body which had received a cure has been broken off from No. 212; but the inscription implies, that Syntrophus presents it as a mark of his gratitude to Jupiter Hypsistos. No. 213 is a prayer in behalf of Euphrosynus. (247, 245, 249, 252, 241, 251, 248, 246, 253, 250.)

Underneath shelf 3 are—

Fragment of a female figure from a bas-relief found at Athens. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1840.

I. 26. Fragment of the doorway of the eastern side of the temple of Erectheus.

Nos. 219, 220. Two pieces of the architrave belonging to the temple of Erectheus at Athens. (291, 85.)

No. 221. A fragment of a boy, holding a bird under his arm, and feeding it. (81.)

No. 222. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Botrychus, son of Euphanus, and a native of Heraclea. (278.)

On shelf 4 are several antefixal ornaments from Athens; I. 31 is supposed to come from the temple of Venus.

Underneath shelf 4 are—

A fine antefixal ornament from a stèle.

I. 21. A plain tablet inscribed, "From Athens, Chœrippes."

No. 223. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very small characters: it is an enumeration of the sacred dresses which belonged to some temple. (283.)

No. 224. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing the fore legs and part of the body of a bull. (160.)

No. 225. Fragment of a Greek inscription ; very imperfect. (180.)

No. 226. A fragment of a Greek inscription ; it is the latter part of a decree in honour of a person who had deserved well of some particular city. It is directed, as in the inscription No. 203, that the decree shall be engraved on marble, and placed in the temple of Neptune and Amphitrite. (230.)

No. 227. A small figure of Telesphorus, completely enveloped in a cloak ; it wants the head. (78.)

No. 228. A sepulchral column, with an inscription to the memory of Biottus, who was the son of Philoxenus, and a native of Diradium. (275.)

No. 229. A sepulchral stèle, with a bas-relief, representing a man clothed in a tunic. The inscription over this figure records the name of Erasippus, who was the son of Callinicus, and a native of Cœum in Attica. (212.)

No. 230. A solid sepulchral urn, with a bas-relief, representing five figures, executed in a singularly rude style. The first of these figures is a boy carrying a large circular shield, the second is a warrior joining hands with a third person, who is seated before him : the group is completed by the introduction of a child, and of a female whose attitude evinces a dejected state of mind. Over the warrior is the name of Sosippus, in Greek letters. (239.)

No. 231. The capital of an Ionic column, from the temple of Diana, at Daphne. (80.)

No. 232. The upper part of the shaft of a small Ionic column. (310.)

No. 233. The capital of a Corinthian column. (308\*.)

No. 234. A fragment of a Greek inscription ; it is too imperfect to admit of a full explanation, but it seems to have been in honour of a person who had distinguished himself on some occasion by great humanity. (170.)

No. 235. A fragment of a decree made by a society which is distinguished by a number of epithets, among which are two derived from the names of Hadrian and Antoninus. The Society appears to have been formed of musicians, and the decree to have been passed in honour of Bacchus and the Emperor Antoninus Pius. A patera is represented on the upper part of this marble. (161.)

No. 236. A sepulchral inscription, in six elegiac verses, to a young man of the name of Plutarchus, who died in Ausonia, at a distance from his native country. (242.)

No. 237. A Greek inscription, imperfect. (287.)

No. 238. An amphora. (215.)

Shelf 5 :—

No. 239. An unknown female head, the hair of which is concealed within a close head-dress. (122.)

No. 240. A fragment of an unknown female head. (255.)

No. 241. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an unknown female head : from the style of the hair, which is curiously plaited, we may fix the sculpture to about the time of Antoninus Pius. (123.)

No. 242. A head of the bearded Hercules. (120.)

No. 243. A head of the bearded Hercules, similar to the last, but of larger dimensions. (117.)

No. 244. A large head. (266.)

No. 245. A female torso, covered with drapery. (296.)

No. 246. A large head. (263.)

No. 247. An unknown bearded head, very much mutilated: it is larger than life, and is crowned with a very thick cord-shaped diadem. (119.)

No. 248. The head of a middle-aged man, with a conical bonnet; it appears to have had very little beard, and is most probably the head of a mariner. (116.)

No. 249. A fragment or a head, crowned with vine leaves; it appears to have been executed at a declining period of the arts. (121.)

No. 250. An unknown female head, the hair of which is confined within a close elegantly formed cap. The same style of head-dress is observable on some of the silver coins of Corinth. (114.)

No. 251. The head of a laughing figure, executed in the early hard style of Greek sculpture. (115.)

No. 252—255. Four pieces of the frieze from the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; they are enriched with flowers and other ornaments, which are designed with the most perfect taste, and are chiselled with a degree of sharpness and precision truly admirable. (127—130.)

No. 256. The base on which a statue has stood; the feet, which still remain, are very wide apart, and shew that the figure must have been in powerful action; they are presumed to be the feet of Minerva, from the west pediment of the Parthenon. See No. 102. (201.)

No. 257. An amphora. (171.)

No. 258. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, having the inscription, as well as the arabesque ornament on the summit, perfect. The inscription is to the memory of Asclepiodorus the son of Thraso, and Epicycles the son of Asclepiodorus; both the deceased were natives of Olynthus, a city in Macedonia. (169.)

No. 259. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Euphrosynus. (155.)

No. 260. A piece of Doric entablature, originally painted. (154.)

No. 261. A Greek inscription, imperfect at the end, being a contract respecting the letting of some lands and salt pits by the people of Piræus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (289.)

No. 262. An unknown bust. (100.)

No. 263. A sepulchral solid urn, ornamented with reeds, and inscribed with the name of Timophon, the son of Timostratus, and a native of Anagyrus, whose inhabitants were of the tribe of Erechtheis. (163.)

No. 264. The capital of an Ionic column belonging to a temple of Diana, at Daphne, in the road to Eleusis. (295.)

No. 265. A piece of the shaft of a small Ionic column, the lower part of which is fluted and reeded. (297.)

No. 266. A sepulchral stèle, with a very ancient inscription to the memory of Aristophosa and others. A peculiarity occurs in this inscription, namely, that the letters *vo* are twice used for *vous*. (214.)

No. 267. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a thick slab of marble. It is an inventory of the valuable articles which were kept in the Opisthodomos of the Parthenon at Athens. (305.)



No. 268. A fragment of the capital of a Corinthian column: it is ornamented with the leaves of the laurel and acanthus. (102.)

Shelf 6:—

No. 269. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (193.)

No. 270. Ditto. (190.)

No. 271. Ditto. (197.)

No. 272. Ditto. (189.)

No. 273. Ditto. (179.)

No. 274. A sepulchral Greek inscription, engraved on a piece of entablature. It consists of two lines in prose, and sixteen in pentameter verse. The name of the deceased was Publius Phædrus, a native of Sunium, son of Theophilus and Cecropia, and grandson of Pistoteles. The inscription states that he was of noble family, and that his death was followed by the universal regret of the Athenians, on account of his youth, learning, wisdom, and personal accomplishments. (153.)

No. 275. A fragment of a cinerary urn, on which are represented four figures in bas-relief. The two central figures consist of a young man and woman who are joining hands, and whose names are inscribed above in Greek characters, Demonstrata and Callistus. Two other figures are standing by the side of these, in a pensive attitude. (104.)

No. 276. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a large piece of marble. It is an inventory of the sacred treasures belonging to the Parthenon. (298.)

No. 277. Fragment of a figure. (147.)

No. 278. A bas-relief, representing Hygeia feeding a serpent out of a patera. She is seated on a throne which is covered with a cushion, and her feet are placed upon a footstool. She wears a high ornament, or tutulus, on her head, and she has a fan, in the shape of an ivy leaf, in her left hand. (238.)

No. 279. A bas-relief, imperfect, representing a goddess seated on a chair or throne, behind whom are seven figures, four of which are children; one of the latter is leading a ram to an altar, the rest are in the attitude of devotion. (94.)

No. 280. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing a female sitting. (279.)

No. 281. Fragment of a figure. (146.)

No. 282. A Greek inscription, engraved on two surfaces of a tablet of marble. It is an inventory of articles of gold and silver belonging to the Parthenon, and which the quæstors of the temple acknowledge that they have received from their predecessors. (311.)

No. 283. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, inscribed with the name of Eumachus, who was the son of Eumachus, and of the city of Alopece. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (292\*.)

No. 284. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (184.)

No. 285. A fragment of a Greek inscription, containing a list of Athenians, with the townships to which they respectively belonged. We read the names of no less than twelve different townships in this small fragment; namely, according to the order in which they occur, Sunium, Ionidiæ, Alopece, Pallene, Halæ, Ericea, Colonus, Sphettus, Ceriadiæ, Thoricus, Hephæstia, and Bate. (222.)

No. 286. The upper part of a sepulchral column, with an inscrip-

tion to the memory of a person named Simon, who was the son of Aristus, and a native of Halæ in Attica. (217.)

No. 287. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (185.)

No. 288. Ditto. (187.)

No. 289. A portion of the cornice from the portico of the Erechtheum at Athens. (165.)

No. 290. The upper part of a sepulchral stèle, ornamented with leaves and flowers; the inscription is to the memory of Chabrias. (226.)

No. 291. A Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble. The characters are extremely ancient; but unfortunately the marble has been very much mutilated, and the letters defaced. (309.)

No. 292. An amphora. (211.)

No. 293. A bas-relief, representing a votive figure of Cybele, seated in a kind of small temple. (97.)

No. 294. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (192.)

No. 295. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle from which the bas-relief has been almost entirely broken away; the inscription is to the memory of Hieroclea, the daughter of Leucius. (218.)

No. 296. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (188.)

No. 297. A small tile, in terracotta, which has been used to cover the joints of the larger tiles. The front is enriched with a fleuron, and is also inscribed with the name of the maker, Athenæus. (113.)

No. 298. A votive monument with two Greek verses, signifying that Horarius had dedicated some lamps, which he won in the games, to Mercury and Hercules. The bas-relief above, which probably represented the two deities here mentioned, is almost entirely broken away; only the feet of one figure remain. (219.)

No. 299. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (198.)

No. 300. A small bas-relief, imperfect, representing Cybele seated. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (103\*.)

Nos. 301—309. Fragments of figures, many of which have belonged to the metopes of the Parthenon. (131—134, 136—140.)

Nos. 310—315. Fragments of colossal statues, some of which have probably belonged to figures which stood in the pediments of the Parthenon. (261, 264, 267, 270, 272, 271\*.)

No. 316. A small statue of a Muse, without a head; it was probably intended to represent Polyhymnia. (208.)

No. 317. A sepulchral column, inscribed with the name of Callimachus, who was a native of the city of Aexone, and the son of Callistratus. (209.)

No. 318. A base of a column brought from the plains of Troy. (210.)

No. 319. Fragment of a figure. (143.)

No. 320. Fragment of No. 327. (141.)

No. 321. The chest of a female figure, covered with drapery; it has probably belonged to one of the metopes of the Parthenon. (79.)

No. 322. Fragment of No. 327. (142.)

No. 323. A fragment of a metope of the Parthenon; it is the torso of one of the Lapithæ. (294.)

No. 324. An oblong shallow vessel for containing holy water.

The front is ornamented with a bas-relief representing five figures, one of which, probably Juno, is seated on a throne; of the remaining figures, three females are imploring the benediction of the goddess in behalf of their children, whom they are carrying in their arms, and a fourth is bringing oblations. From Cape Sigeum, near the plain of Troy. (99.)

No. 325. A colossal head, much mutilated; it was found in the temple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus, in Attica, and is supposed to be the head of Nemesis. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (273.)

No. 326. The feet of a male statue, on the plinth. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (107\*.)

No. 327. A torso of a male figure, probably that of Æsculapius. (202, 135, 151.)

No. 328. A sepulchral column to the memory of Callis, who was the daughter of Strato, and a native of the city of Gargettus. (203.)

No. 329. A base of a column, brought from the plains of Troy. (204.)

No. 330. A fragment of a square altar, which has probably been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments on two of the sides only have been preserved; these represent female Bacchantes in dancing attitudes. One of the figures holds a shawl or veil in her hands, the other brandishes a thyrsus. (112.)

No. 331. A fragment of a sepulchral stèle; the inscription is very imperfect, but records the name of Musonia. The summit is ornamented with the figure of a butterfly on some fruit. (150.)

No. 332. A fragment of a statue of Hygeia. (125.)

No. 333. A small fragment of a very ancient Greek inscription, written in the *boustrophedon* manner. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (81\*.)

No. 334. An imperfect Greek inscription, engraved on three sides of a piece of marble, in very ancient letters. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (87.)

No. 335. A fragment of a bas-relief, with part of an inscription. (126.)

No. 336. A bas-relief, imperfect, inscribed with the names of Aristodice, Aristarchus, and Athenais, natives of Sestus. *Presented, in 1785, by the Dilettanti Society.* (236\*.)

No. 337. Part of the stem of a candelabrum ornamented with four female figures, one of which is playing on the lyre, and the others, with joined hands, are leading the dance. (124.)

Nos. 338, 339. Fragments of colossal statues. (265, 269.)

No. 340. A part of a colossal foot, probably belonging to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (244.)

No. 341. The left knee of a colossal statue of very fine work: it has probably belonged to a figure in one of the pediments of the Parthenon. (256.)

No. 342. Fragment of a statue. (268.)

No. 343. Ditto. (144.)

No. 344. An amphora. (176.)

No. 345. A funeral inscription to the memory of Polyllus; it consists of one line in prose, and two in verse. The line in prose gives us only the name and titles of Polyllus, and the verses intimate that Polystratus had erected a statue to the deceased, and had placed

it under the protection of Minerva; the marble on which this inscription is cut formed a part of the base on which the statue stood. (292.)

No. 346. A Greek inscription, relating to the Erythræans: the characters are very ancient. (288.)

No. 347. A fragment of a decree of the Athenians, engraved on a very large piece of marble. So much has been broken away from this inscription, that the precise object of it is not easily collected: it is ordained, however, that the decree shall be fixed up in the Acropolis. (281.)

No. 348. A very ancient Greek inscription, which has served as an epitaph on the tomb of the Athenian warriors killed at Potidæa. This inscription, which originally consisted of twelve elegiac verses, has suffered from the injuries of time. (290.)

No. 349. Fragment of a figure. (145.)

No. 350. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (195.)

No. 351. A sepulchral stèle, with an ornament of flowers on the summit. It is inscribed with the names of Hippocrates and Baucis. (175.)

Nos. 352—360. Casts in plaster of the frieze of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes. The subject of this frieze is the story of Bacchus and the Tyrrhenian pirates. (A. 89, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90.)

No. 361. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing an elderly man before one of the gods, probably Bacchus, who appears to hold a vase in his right hand. (84.)

No. 362. A fragment of a decree of the people of Tenos, in honour of some benefactor, whose name is not preserved on the marble. (232.)

No. 363. A fragment of a public act relating to the people of Athens and Myrina. (234.)

No. 364. A fragment of a public act of the Athenians; it consists of twenty-one imperfect lines, and seems to relate to the repair of the pavements and roads in the neighbourhood of Athens. (233.)

No. 365. An architectural fragment, which has formed one of the ornaments of a roof. (243.)

No. 366. A sepulchral Greek inscription in ten verses, of which the first two and the last two are in the elegiac measure, and the rest are hexameters. The inscription is in memory of a young lady of extraordinary beauty, named Tryphera, who died at the early age of 25 years. (152.)

No. 367. An architectural fragment, similar to No. 365. (254.)

No. 368. A Greek inscription relating to Oropus. *Presented, in 1820, by John P. Gandy Deering, Esq.* (106\*.)

Nos. 369, 370. Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (191, 196.)

No. 371. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing Minerva placing a crown upon a person's head. (89.)

No. 372. A sepulchral stèle with a Greek inscription, consisting of four lines and a half, part of which is written in prose and part in verse. The inscription informs us that the monument was erected by a mother to the memory of her two sons, Diitrephes and Pericles, the former of whom was a soldier of Parium; and also to the memory of her daughter, whose name was Agnes, and that of her brother, Demophon, who was a soldier of Parium. (172.)

No. 373. A sepulchral stèle. The bas-relief in front, the lower



part of which is broken away, represents two females joining hands, one of whom is seated and veiled, the other standing. Between these appears an old man, clothed in a tunic, and standing in a pensive attitude. (229.)

No. 374. A votive Greek inscription of Antisthenes, the priest of Pandion: he was the son of Antiphates, and belonged to the tribe of Pandionis. (86.)

No. 375. A bas-relief, representing a young man standing between two goddesses, Vesta and Minerva, who are crowning him. (82.)

No. 376. A bas-relief, representing two divinities, namely, Jupiter seated on a throne, and Juno standing before him; the latter is removing the veil from her face, as if to address the king of the gods. (227.)

No. 377. A Greek inscription, imperfect, but of which fifty-five lines remain. It is written in the Bœotian Æolic dialect, and is a treaty between the cities of Orchomenus in Bœotia and Elatæa in Phocis, respecting some payments due from the Orchomenians to the Elatæans. These payments were for the rent of certain pastures which the people of Elatæa had let out to the Orchomenians. The treaty confirms the payment of the stipulated sums, and renews the treaty of pasturage for four years. (177.)

No. 378. A Greek inscription, engraved on two sides of a tablet of marble. It is a decree of the council of the Bœotians, ordaining the election of three extraordinary magistrates, who, in concert with the ordinary magistrates, were to take charge of the re-casting of some articles of gold and silver, belonging to the temple of Amphiaræus, and which had been injured by the effects of time. (302.)

No. 379. A Greek inscription, imperfect, engraved in very ancient characters: it seems to be an inventory of some treasures, probably those contained in the Parthenon, and which the Quæstors acknowledge to have received from their predecessors in the same office. The inscription not only fills one side of the marble, but also the right edge. (200.)

No. 380. A fragment of a bas-relief, representing three figures sacrificing before an altar. (101.)

No. 381. A Greek inscription in the Doric dialect; it is a dedication to Bacchus, by Alexas the son of Nicon, and Cephisodorus the son of Aglaophædas, who had both been victorious in the choruses of men. (83.)

No. 382. Fragment of a Greek inscription, very imperfect. (186.)

No. 383. A bas-relief, imperfect; it represents three goddesses, one of whom is seated on a throne. (108.)

No. 384. A sepulchral stèle, in which an equestrian figure, with an attendant on foot, is represented in bas-relief. Above the figures is an inscription, consisting of three verses, of which the second is a pentameter, and the two others hexameters; they record the name of the deceased, Aristocles, who was the son of Menon, and a native of Piræus. (213.)

Nos. 385, 386 Fragments of Greek inscriptions, very imperfect. (194, 181.)

At the North end of this room are two models of the Parthenon, executed by Mr. R. C. Lucas; one a restoration of the temple, the other a representation of its ruined state immediately after the bombardment of the Acropolis by Morosini, in 1687. The sculptures subsequently removed by Lord Elgin, are placed in this model in their original situations.

## EGYPTIAN SALOON\*.

No. 1. A lion couchant; the mane inscribed in front with a name not yet decyphered; the base is also inscribed with hieroglyphics, in which appears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). From Mount Barkal. *Red granite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1835.*

No. 2. A sarcophagus of Petenesi, in form of a mummy case, with five rows of hieroglyphics down the front; the face has been gilt. *Arragonite. From Mr. Sams' collection.*

No. 3. Sarcophagus, from the side excavation of Campbell's tomb, Gizeh. *Red granite. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1839.*

No. 4. Colossal head. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 5. A group, representing King Horus, of the 18th dynasty, standing under the protection of Amen Ra. *Dark granite.*

No. 6. A colossal head. *Brownish breccia. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 7. † A colossal ram's head, which has formed part of a sphinx. *Sandstone.*

No. 8. Statue of the god Hapimouou, or the Nile, bearing an altar of libations. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 9. † A colossal fist found in the ruins of Memphis. *Red granite.*

No. 10. † A large sarcophagus of an Egyptian monarch, supposed by some to be Amyrtæus, from the mosque of Saint Athanasius, at Alexandria. *Breccia.*

Under No. 10. A sandstone altar. *Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., 1838.*

No. 11. A figure of a hawk-headed sphinx, found by Belzoni, in the temple of Ibsamboul. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 12. A monument, found in the palace at Carnak, with figures of Thothmes III., Month-ra, and Athor. *Syenite. (Red granite.) From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 13. Similar to No. 11, but part of the head has been broken off; found at the same place. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 14. The lower part of a statue, similar to No. 21, of Amenoph III. (Memnon). *Dark granite.*

No. 15. A colossal head, from Carnak, found by Belzoni, in 1818. *Syenite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 16. The lower part of a statue of Bubastis, bearing the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon.)

No. 17. The coffin of Sevek-si, in shape of a mummy. *Basalt.*

No. 18. A coffin, in the shape of a mummy. *Red granite.*

No. 19. The head and upper part of a statue of Rameses the Great, brought from the ruins of the Memnonium, at Thebes. *Presented, in 1817, by Henry Salt, Esq., and the late Louis Burchhardt, Esq.*

No. 20. Part of the frieze of a temple, containing the name of Psammetichus II. *Basalt. Presented in 1766, by HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.*

\* The articles contained in this Room, to which this mark (†) is prefixed in this catalogue, were collected by the French in different parts of Egypt, and came into the possession of the English army in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, in the month of September, 1801. They were brought to England in February, 1820, under the care of General Turner, and were sent by order of HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, to the British Museum.

No. 21. A colossal statue of Amenoph III. Found, in 1818, in the Temple of Memnon. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 22. Part of the frieze of a temple, containing the name of Nectanebo, the last of the Pharaohs. *Green basalt. Presented in 1766, by HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III.*

No. 23. † A large sarcophagus of Hapimen, a royal scribe, &c., brought from Grand Cairo, used by the Turks as a cistern, which they called "The Lovers' Fountain." *Black granite.*

No. 24. † The Rosetta stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in the ancient vernacular language of Egypt, and another in the Greek language. These inscriptions record the services which Ptolemy the Fifth had rendered his country, and were engraved by order of the High Priests, when they were assembled at Memphis, for the purpose of investing him with the royal prerogative. This stone was found near Rosetta.

No. 25. † A figure kneeling on a square plinth. *Dark granite.*

No. 26. A seated figure of Sethe II. or Ousirée Menephtha III., bearing on his knees the figure of a ram's head; in a hard white stone. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 27. A mutilated figure of Rameses III. (Sesostris) kneeling, and supporting an altar, on which is a scarabæus. *Dark granite. Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 28. A circular vessel, decorated with the head of Athor, and hieroglyphics. *Sandstone.*

No. 29. A group of Irinofre guardian of the temple of Amoun and his daughter Maut-bakh, seated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 30. A colossal head. *Calcareous stone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 31. A group of Atou, a sacerdotal functionary, and his sister a priestess of Amoun; between them his son Nofrehbaif, second priest of Amenoph II. : found in a tomb. *Sandstone. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 32. A sarcophagus of grey stone, with its cover, of the Queen of Amasis, king of the 26th dynasty. It was discovered at the bottom of an excavation, 130 feet deep, behind the palace of Sesostris, near Thebes.

No. 33. A sarcophagus of a person named Onkh, in form of a mummy. *Green basalt.*

No. 34. A lion couchant; the mane inscribed with hieroglyphics, as is also the pedestal, which bears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). From Mount Barkal. *Syenite. Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1835.*

No. 35. A painted statue, found in a sepulchre near the Pyramids. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*

At each side of the door on the left, a statue of Bubastis. *Black granite.*

No. 36. Group of a male and female figure seated. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 37. A large statue of Bubastis, inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). *Black granite.*

No. 38. A statue of a baboon, the pedestal inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). *Sandstone.*

No. 39. A stone sarcophagus, discovered in a tomb at Thebes; the paintings with which it is ornamented have been restored. *Calcareous stone. Presented, in 1820, by the Earl of Belmore.*

No. 40. A baboon, of sandstone. From Ibsamboul.

No. 41. A statue of Bubastis standing. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 42. The lower part of a figure kneeling on a square plinth, containing the name of Rameses the Great. Found at Abydos. *Black basalt. Presented, in 1812, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

No. 43. The sacred boat, inscribed with the name of Mautemwa, the mother of Amenoph III. (Memnon.) *Black granite.*

Beneath, is a casing stone, from the Great Pyramid. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1838.*

No. 44. The upper part of a statue of a king, having on his belt the prenomen of Osortasen I. or Nectanebo. *Gray granite. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1838.*

No. 45. Similar to No. 41. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 46. A figure of a royal scribe, seated upon the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees. Ears of corn are in his left hand; round his neck is suspended a tablet inscribed with the name and titles of Rameses (Sesostris).

No. 47. A mummy-shaped sarcophagus. *White stone.*

No. 48. A male statue, seated upon a pedestal, his arms crossed upon his knees. *Black basalt. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 49. Similar to No. 41. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 50. The upper half of a standing statue of Bubastis, similar to No. 41.

No. 51. A statue of a Prince, swathed, seated; covered with hieroglyphics, among which is the name of Thothmes III., and his royal sister. *Calcareous stone.*

A kneeling statue of a royal scribe. He holds a shrine containing the figures of Isis, Osiris, and Horus. On his shoulders and lap appears the name of Rameses (Sesostris). *Calcareous stone.*

A statue kneeling and holding a tablet containing a prayer to Ra. *Calcareous stone.*

On the ground behind:

The fragment of a figure seated upon a plinth, with the legs turned inward, and lying one upon the other. *Dark granite.*

A portion of an altar. *Dark basalt.*

A fragment found at the foot of Pompey's Pillar, with hieroglyphics, whereon appears the name of Rameses. *Sandstone.*

A mutilated fragment of a statue. *Dark granite.*

A colossal fist. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 52. A bust broken from a seated Bubastis.

No. 53. Similar to No. 41. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 54. *Blank.*

No. 55. A colossal arm, belonging to the same statue as the head No. 15. *Syenite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

Under No. 55. Casing stones from the great Pyramid. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1838.*

No. 56. *Blank.*

No. 57. A seated statue of Bubastis. It bears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). *Black granite.*

No. 58. A fragment of the plaited beard of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented, in 1817, by Captain Caviglia.*



A bust from a seated statue of Bubastis. *Black granite.*

No. 59. † A fragment of a porphyry column.

Upon it is placed

A colossal hawk. *Arragonite. Presented, in 1805, by Mr. T. Philipe.*

Between Nos. 59 and 60. Part of a sarcophagus of a sacerdotal personage of high rank, from Gizeh. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1839.*

No. 60. A seated statue of Bubastis. *From Belzoni's collection.*

Behind it, a bust broken from another similar statue. *Black granite.*

No. 61. A statue of Menephtah II. On his breast is his own name; on his shoulder, that of his father, Rameses III. (Sesostris). *Red granite.*

In front of the pedestal is a group of four seated statues, two male and two female. *Black basalt.*

Behind No. 61. The representation of an entrance to a tomb.

From the neighbourhood of the Pyramids.

No. 62. A seated statue of Bubastis. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 63. Another seated statue of Bubastis, bearing the name of Shishak. *From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 64. A column, in four pieces, with the names of Rameses XII., Menephtah II. and Amenoph III. *Gray granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

Behind No. 64. The entrance to a tomb. Similar to that behind No. 61.

No. 65. A seated statue of Bubastis. *From Belzoni's collection.*

No. 66. † A fragment of a large sarcophagus.

Within No. 66. A trough, with the name of Rameses the Great. *Dark granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 67. Upper part of a statue of Ramesis III., from the island of Elephantina. *Red granite. Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., 1840.*

No. 68. A seated figure of Bubastis, with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 69. The upper half of an erect statue of Bubastis.

Behind No. 69, is a fragment of a king seated. *Gray granite.*

No. 70. A seated male statue, holding a small standing figure, with the same royal name (Amyrtæus), as the Alexandrian sarcophagus, No. 10.

On one side of No. 70, a statue of a person seated, holding in his left hand a hoe, or pickaxe. From the vicinity of the Pyramids. *Syenite.*

On the other side of No. 70, a statue of Pioeri, prince of Æthiopia, holding an altar, having on it a ram's head. On the back and plinth the name of Rameses the Great.

No. 71. The upper half of an erect statue of Bubastis.

Behind No. 71, a fragment of two seated figures. On a transverse belt are the titles of Rameses V. or IX., of the 19th dynasty. *Syenite.*

No. 72. A standing figure of Bubastis, similar to No. 41. *Dark granite.*

No. 73. A bust from a statue of Bubastis.

No. 74. An Egyptian scarabæus, brought from Constantinople: from the Elgin collection. *Dark granite.*

No. 75. Fragment of a statue, with the name of Horus of the 18th dynasty. *Gray granite.*

No. 76. An erect figure of Bubastis, similar to No. 41.

No. 77. A bust broken from a sitting figure of Bubastis. *Dark granite.*

No. 78. The cover of a mummy-shaped sarcophagus of a prince of Ethiopia. *Red granite.*

Underneath are

Feet broken from a statue of Bubastis.

A fragment of a colossal head. *Granite.*

No. 79. A bust from a sitting statue of Bubastis. *Dark granite.*

No. 80. An erect statue of Bubastis, similar to No. 41.

No. 81. A figure of Rui, a priest of Amen, sitting on the ground, and resting his arms upon his knees. An ear of corn is held in the left hand, and in front of the figure is the head of Athor, which has formed the top of a sceptre. *Gray granite.*

A pyramid having on two sides, in a recess, a man kneeling.

A lion. *Sandstone.*

No. 82. Double statue of Meh, bard and chief of the builders of Amen.

Naos of An, or Eian, a functionary of Amoun, whose name is erased.

Small statue of Enentef.

Small pyramid for Nofrebai, a judge.

Statue of Monthophth, a superintendent of the west domain of Memphis.

Underneath the table, a sphinx of Roman work.

No. 82\*. A mutilated statue of a military chief, the sides of the seat inscribed with hieroglyphics. *Black basalt.*

No. 83. A fragment of a kneeling statue, holding a shrine containing a figure of Osiris, on it the name of Pharaoh Hophrah.

No. 84. An erect statue of Bubastis, similar to No. 41.

No. 85. A bust from a seated statue of Bubastis.

No. 86. † A sarcophagus, bearing the royal name of Amasis. *Black basalt.*

On No. 86 are placed

A sepulchral shrine,

A fragment of a pyramid, with sculptures and hieroglyphics. *Calcareous stone.* Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, 1834.

Small pyramid, with two figures in bas-relief in adoration.

A fragment of a shrine; in front four or more figures, holding each other's hands.

A shrine containing a figure holding a staff or sceptre, the top of which consists of a head of Isis surmounted by a plume.

A fragment of a pyramid bearing the name of the king Enentef-Naa.

*Calcareous stone.*

Underneath, a lion in sandstone.

No. 87. A bust from a seated figure of Bubastis.

No. 88. A seated statue of Bubastis, similar to No. 37. The front of the chair is inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 89. Fragment of legs, broken from an erect statue of Bubastis; the pedestal inscribed with the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon).

No. 90. A bas-relief of a figure, a close garment enclosing the body down to the feet, excepting the right shoulder and arm. *Presented by the Lords of the Admiralty.*

No. 91. A fragment of legs, similar to No. 89.

No. 92. A statue of a priest, holding a shrine containing the figure of Chons or Khons. *White stone.*

No. 93. Bust of a queen, from a colossal statue. In front is an altar of libation, dedicated by a Pharaoh to Osiris. *White stone.*

No. 94. The lower part of an erect statue of Pecht or Bubastis.

No. 95. A votive column, on which is an inscription in Greek to the great God Serapis at Canopus. It was brought from Aboukir. *Presented, in 1807, by Dr. Bancroft, Jun.*

No. 96. The upper part of a statue of Rameses III. or Great, holding a tablet with offerings, under which is a vase. Found near Abydos. *Calcareous stone.*

In front is a tablet, in form of a pylon, bearing the names of king Osirtesen and his successor. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 97. A head of a sphinx, of Roman work. *Green basalt. From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

No. 98. Thirteen sepulchral vases, surmounted by heads of the four genii of Amenti (or the lower regions). All from Thebes. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, 1834.*

Nos. 99, 100. Tablets executed prior to or at the commencement of the 16th dynasty.

Nos. 101, 102. Various objects in basalt; among them,

A small figure, supposed to be Typhon. *From the collection of Charles Towneley, Esq.*

A monument, in which are sunk two square tablets, in one of which are represented two female figures standing side by side. *From the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.*

A small headless figure of a priest of Amen. An ear of corn in the left hand, and in front is the head of Isis on the top of a sceptre. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

A kneeling figure holding a baboon seated, inscribed with the name of Pharaoh Hophrah.

A kneeling figure, holding in front a head of Isis.

A figure seated on the ground, with the head of Isis on a sceptre in front.

No. 103. Tablets executed prior to, and at the commencement of the 16th dynasty. *Calcareous stone.*

No. 104. A small monolith naos, two disked uræi, and monuments in the shape of altars. *Calcareous stone.*

Nos. 105, 106. Tablets, probably executed during the 16th dynasty.

No. 107. Tablets executed during the 17th dynasty.

No. 108. Miscellaneous objects.

Nos. 109—113. Tablets executed during the 18th dynasty.

No. 114. The side of a tomb, two terracotta covers of coffins, and a bas-relief representing some priests armed with knives, sacrificing bulls. Found near Sakkara, four leagues from Grand Cairo. *Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 115. Tablets executed during the 18th dynasty.

No. 116. Seven objects. *Presented, in 1817, by Captain Cavaglia, viz. :*

A small hawk of very coarse work, found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

A Greek inscription erected in front of the Great Sphinx, relative to a repair of the walls attached to it under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. *Calcareous stone.*

A small lion, found in a temple between the paws of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

A tablet of hieroglyphics, dated in the first year of the king Rameses, found in front of the Great Sphinx.

A lion very rudely sculptured, supposed to have stood on one of the walls between the paws of the Great Sphinx.

The impression of a human foot carved in stone, with the letters ΝΕΚΦΘ engraved over it. Found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

One of the horns of an altar found in front of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

Nos. 117, 113. The tablet of Abydos, containing the succession of the Egyptian monarchy. In the second horizontal line are the cartouches of the kings of the 17th and 18th dynasty.

Nos. 119, 120. Fragments from the sides of tombs, &c. *Calcareous and sandstone.*

No. 121. Tablets executed during the 18th and successive dynasties.

No. 122, 123. Tablets executed under the Ptolemies.

No. 124. Tablets executed under the Romans, one with the name of Tiberius: Christian Greek, and Coptic inscriptions.

Under the shelves round the room are various tablets, &c., affixed to the walls (Nos. 125—194); among them the following articles are worthy of particular notice.

No. 133. A small figure kneeling upon a square plinth, and supporting a naos, in front of which is a figure of Neith, with the royal name of Amasis. *Presented, in 1771, by Matthew Duane, Esq.* It is placed upon

An oblong stone, with a shallow excavation in the centre. It was perhaps intended for a pedestal. *Black granite. From Mr. Salt's collection.*

No. 135. A large square tablet, covered with hieroglyphics. It appears to have been used as a mill-stone for grinding corn. *Basalt. Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

No. 137. The capital of a column. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

Upon it, † a small mutilated figure, kneeling on a broken square plinth.

No. 140. A large head from a mummy-shaped sarcophagus. *Gray granite.*

No. 145. A fragment covered with hieroglyphics. *Presented, in 1805, by Earl Spencer.*

Nos. 169—171; 173—177; 179—181 are fresco paintings, chiefly illustrative of the domestic habits of the Egyptians. No. 175. *presented by Sir H. Ellis, 1834.*

Under No. 168. A head, of white stone.

Under No. 169. A torso, of marble.

Under No. 170. Fragments of sandstone, with hieroglyphics.

Under No. 171. A fragment of a statue holding a staff or sceptre ornamented at the top with a head of Isis.

Under No. 173. The upper half of a seated statue. *White stone. From Mr. Sams' collection.*

Under No. 174. A bust broken from a statue. *Gray granite.*

Under No. 175. A mutilated statue of Thothmes III. *Black basalt. From Mr. Sams' collection.*

Under No. 176. Fragment of a bas-relief representing a group resembling No. 5.

A small statue of Amounemhe, an officer of state, seated on a throne. *Basalt.*



Under No. 177. The fragment of a statue holding a tablet, whereon appears the name of Amenoph III. (Memnon). *Arragonite.*

No. 178. Sepulchral Vase of Amounemape, one of the sons of Rameses III.

Under No. 179. A sphinx, without wings. Found in the excavation made in front of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone. Presented, in 1817, by Captain Cavighia.*

Under No. 180. The head of the uræus which decorated that of the Great Sphinx. *Calcareous stone.*

Under No. 181.. A sphinx, like the one described above. *Calcareous stone. Presented, in 1767, by the Earl of Bute.*

No. 182. Sepulchral Vase of Amounemape, one of the sons of Rameses III.

No. 183. Blank.

No. 184. Tablet for a deceased under the Ptolemies, with a hieroglyphic and demotic inscription.

No. 185. Blank.

No. 186. Fragment, with two perpendicular lines of hieroglyphics for Phai, a scribe in the tribunal of justice, dedicated to some divinities, and the monarch Amenoph I.

No. 187. Tablet for Monthophth. *Dark granite.*

No. 188. Tablet for a deceased of the Ptolemaic period, with a hieroglyphical and demotic inscription.

No. 189. Blank.

No. 190. Tablet of the Ptolemaic period.

No. 191. Tablet representing Ranpou Harsaphes and a goddess.

No. 192. Greek inscription in honour of T. Cl. Balbillus, governor of Egypt under Nero; found in front of the Great Sphinx.

No. 193. Early tablet for a deceased.

No. 194. Tablet; above, a procession of divinities,—and a long inscription, in subdivided lines.

In the VESTIBULE at the end of the Egyptian Saloon,

A cast of the head of the fallen colossus of Rameses III. or the Great, at Metrahenny, near Gizeh.

† Two obelisks erected by the monarch, supposed to be Amyrtæus, in honour of the god Thoth. From Cairo. *Basalt. Presented, in 1776, by King George III.*

Several sepulchral tablets of the 16th, 17th, and 18th dynasties; some dated in the regnal years of the monarchs. *Calcareous stone.*

Fragments of mosaic pavement from Withington, Gloucestershire. *Presented, 1811, by Henry Brooke, Esq.*

Other fragments from Threadneedle Street. *Presented, 1842, by Mr. Moxhay.*

## EGYPTIAN ROOM.

### UP STAIRS.

The wooden figures in Cases 1—4 are generally found in tombs; the bronze are offerings, or objects of private worship; the porcelain and small figures of stone are all perforated, to attach to the network or the necklaces of mummies.

## CASE 1—2. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Amen, or Amoun-ra, the Egyptian Jupiter, seated upon a throne. On the throne are cynocephali, uræus and lotus sceptres, and at the back Amoun seated between Khons Ioh and another deity. *Sandstone*.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha, the Egyptian Vulcan, standing, in Osirian dress, his head shorn, round his neck an ôskh; both hands hold a gom. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Phtah, standing on a plinth, graduated in front. *Steatite*.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Figures of Osiris? face, green wax. *Barley covered with linen*. 1 ft. 1 in. h. *One of them presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Sévèk, Sabak, or Souk, a form of Seb, the Egyptian Saturn, crocodile-headed, walking, wearing the shenti; black, with yellow stripes. *Wood*. 6 in. h.

Ma, Meï, or Thmei, the Egyptian Themis, seated a in close garment. *Vitrified composition*.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Thoût, or Thoth, walking, in a boat; black and yellow. *Painted wood*.  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. h., 1 ft. l.

Div. 2. Amoun-ra, walking, bearded, wearing the teshr surmounted by the plume and disk; in his right hand ♀; in his left the gom. *Silver*.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Other figures of Amoun-ra: the eyes of one inlaid with silver; the plume of another with enamel. *Bronze*.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. h.

A small naos; in the interior a seated figure of Amoun-ra. At the sides Num, or Chnouph ram-headed, Khons, and winged female deities, with the name and titles of the king Siptah. On the base is inscribed in large symbols in bas-relief, "the abode of Amon." *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.; base,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. b., 2 in. l.

Maut, seated, suckling; wants the figure of Khons. *Bronze*. 1 ft. 2 in. h.

Net, or Neïth, the Egyptian Minerva, on a throne, wearing the teshr. Another, walking. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Ægis of Neith. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Num, Kneph, Chnouphis, the ram-headed divinity, walking, wearing an off. *Bronze*. 7 in. h.

Ægis of Chnouphis. *Bronze*. 4 in. h.

Seti, or Sate, the Egyptian Juno, seated, wearing the Shaa, between two horns, surmounted by a disk and another ornament. *Bronze*.  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Amoun-ra Harsaphes, or Khem, the Pan of the Egyptians, standing on nine bows; on the pedestals the name of the queen of Amasis, the cartouche of Amoun-ra, phœnixes, jackal and hawk-headed spirits, Horus saluted by two female deities. Below, Meui elevating the boat of the sun, cynocephali, the goddesses Mere-mihi and Merc-ras, Harhat, Thoth, and a procession of Hapi-moous. *Bronze*.

Two similar figures, without pedestals. 6 to 8 in. h.

Chons, Khons, or Khonsou, the Egyptian Hercules, in Osirian dress, with the lunar disk and mystic lock of hair, holding the gom, whip, and crook. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Khons-ioh, seated, hawk-headed, crowned with the lunar disk. *Gold*.  $\frac{11}{16}$  in. h.

Phtah, standing; having at his side the goddess Pasht or Mer-ephtah. *Bronze.*

Pteh, Phtah, or Phtha. *Bronze.* From 1 h. to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Phtah-Sochari, standing upon two crocodiles, with a jackal's and ram's head disked, naked, bow-legged, holding a whip; the back formed by the body and tail of a hawk. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Athor, Athyr, or Hathor, the Egyptian Venus; the head overshadowed by a vulture supporting the disk and horns. The body is a shrine, placed upon a wheel of eight spokes, with a figure of Athor standing. Apparently the profile of an ægis. *Bronze.* 7 in. h.

Athor, cow-headed, with disk and plumes.  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h. *Gold.*

Ra, or Re, the Sun, hawk-headed, seated. *Bronze.*  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. h. *Thebes.*

Ra seated, holding a lotus sceptre. *Bronze.* 4 in. h.

Munt or Month-ra, hawk-headed, wearing a disk and two tall plumes; the collar and eyes of one of the figures inlaid with gold. *Bronze.* From  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 in. h.

Month-ra, walking, on a double pedestal. *Bronze.*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Nefer Atum, Nofre-Thmou, Athmou, or Athom, walking; on his head the lotus flower and two tall plumes. Another, of the Ptolemaic period. *Bronze.* 7 in. h.

Pasht, or Tafne, the Merephtah, or companion of Phtah; lion-headed, standing; on her head the uræated disk. *Bronze.*  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Pasht, or Tafne, as above. *Silver.* 1 in. h.

Pasht or Menhi; on her head a place for the uræus. *Silver.*  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h. *Bronze.*  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Pasht, or Bubastis, the Egyptian Diana; cat-headed, standing, in a long striated garment; left hand holding the ægis. *Bronze.*  $5\frac{3}{8}$  to  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Pasht, human-headed, standing; in her right hand a fractured lion-headed ægis; a basket slung from her arm. *Bronze.*  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Amoun-ra, seated on a throne with feathered ornaments; on the plinth, the names and titles of the deity. *Vitrified earth.*  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Amoun-ra, seated. *Green porcelain.*  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Triad of Amoun, Maut, and Khons. *Blue porcelain.*

Maut, walking; her head attire composed of pendent uræi. *Green porcelain.*  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Ægis of Maut. *White porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Neith, walking. *Lapis lazuli.* From 1 to  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Blue and green porcelain.* From  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Amoun-ra, or Harsaphes. *Blue and green porcelain.* 2 to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Khons, standing. *Light blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Khons-iah, hawk-headed, walking, shenti round the loins. *Blueish gray porcelain.*  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Phtah, or Phtha, standing. *Light green porcelain.*  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 in. h.

Heads, from small figures of Phtah. *Blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Phtah-Sochari, or Phtah-Sochari-Osiris, a youthful dwarf with bowed legs, naked, his hands upon his thighs, a close cap on his head. *Blue porcelain.* 3 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Phtah-Socari, standing upon two crocodiles; on his head the ot and scarabæus; a hawk upon each shoulder; Pasht Merephtah, lion-headed, and winged, supports him behind. *Vitrified stone, green porcelain.*  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Phtah-Sochari, at his sides Isis and Nephthys. *Light green porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Phtah-Sochari, standing; a sword in each hand. *Blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Phtah-Sochari, human and hawk-headed, standing, holds two swords, reeds, or feathers; two bands pass from the mouth to the shoulders. *Blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Memphis.*

Phtah-Khons, a dwarfish youth, with the lock of Horus. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Onouris standing, brandishing a sword. *Red brick, terracotta.* 6 to 5 in. h.

Onouris as before; or kneeling upon the left knee. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Athor or Hathor, cow-headed, standing. *Dark porcelain.* 2 in. h. Head of Athor, full face, cow-eared, a long curled lock on each side. *Blue porcelain.*  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Smaller heads of the same, hair straight and vertical. *Blue porcelain.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Ægis of Athor bifrons, cow-eared, between two uræi, one bearing the shaa, the other the teshr. *Blue porcelain.* 3 in. h.

Ra, Re, or Phre, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the shenti, his head surmounted by the solar disk, with uræus in front. *Blue and gray porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. h.

Munt-ra or Month-ra, walking. *Deep blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Nefer-Atum, Nofre-Thmou or Athom, walking upon a crouching lion. *Lightgreen porcelain.* 4 in. to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Nofre-Thmou, walking; another figure of him seated. *Porcelain of various colours.*  $2\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Hor or Horus, lion-headed; on his head the of. *Blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{5}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Selk, walking; on her head a scorpion. *Lapis lazuli.*  $1\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Thmèi, seated. *Lapis lazuli.*  $1\frac{5}{8}$  to 1 in. h.

Pech-t, or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Pasht, walking, holding the left symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Red and green porcelain.* 3 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, with uræus on her head, walking. *Green porcelain.*  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, seated, holding a sistrum and lotus-sceptre. *Blue porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Pasht, Tafne, or Tefnu, lion-headed, walking; on her head an uræated disk. *Blue porcelain.* 2 to 1 in. h.

Pasht, walking; on her head the pschent. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{6}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, seated. The back of this figure is formed by that of a hawk, the tail reaching to the ground. *Wood.*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Ægis of Meui and Tafne. *Light blue porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Ægis of Pasht or Tafne. *Blue and white porcelain.*  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Lower part of a figure of Merephtah, walking. *Dark porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Pasht, lion-headed, standing, to the right. *Transparent composition.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.



Div. 4. Horus, or Hobs, lion-headed, walking; and standing. *Wood*.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

A cippus or small monument. Khons-Horus, standing, holding a lion, gazelle, scorpions, and vipers. Above, the head of Khons-Kneph or Typhon, and behind, 1. Amoun-ra Harsaphes, a gazelle, hawk of Horus, Thoth, and Chnouphis; 2. Meui, Re, Horus, Amset, Isis, Tafne, and a scarabæus; 3. Bal-hor, on his head the right symbolic eye, a deity striking a frog, an uræus, the four genii of the Amenti, and four figures of Thoth. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft. 2 in. h., 9 in. b. *Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson*.

A cippus representing Horus standing, nearly as above. *Wood painted*. 1 ft. 5 in. h.

Similar cippi; on the apex of one, a scarabæus with extended wings. *Steatite*.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Horus, seated upon a throne flanked by lions; at the back, a doorway supported by two columns. *Brown stone*.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Horus, seated, wearing the pschent; round the base, and at the side of the throne, an inscription in Gnostic symbols. *Steatite*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Horus, walking, with the pschent. *Dark stone*. *Basalt*. 11 to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

#### CASE 3—4. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Osiris pethempamentes, the Egyptian Pluto; standing, human form, bearded; on his head the otf; holds the curved sceptre and three-thonged whip. *Calcareous stone*.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Osiris pethempamentes standing. *Wood covered with stucco*. 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Head of Osiris pethempamentes. *Calcareous stone*.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Osiris onnôphris, the Egyptian Bacchus, wearing the ut or shaa, seated, holding with both hands a gom. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft. h.

A bust of Osiris onnôphris. *Calcareous stone*.

Female deity, standing; wings attached to her arms. *Wood*. 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834*.

The upper part of a statue of Isis Thermuthis. *Steatite*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Nepthys, kneeling; on her head a basket and building, forming the phonetic combination of her name; the face gilded. *Painted wood*.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Female deities, kneeling on one knee. *Painted wood*.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 2. Figures of Osiris pethempamentes standing; one has the eyes inlaid with silver. *Bronze*. 1 ft. to 1 in. h.

Small ornament; Osiris pethempamentes, five times repeated. *Bronze*.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Head of Osiris onnôphris. *Bronze*. 5 in. h.

Osiris-iah, (the moon,) with the lunar disk, seated. *Bronze*. 9 in. h.

Isis seated, suckling Horus. *Bronze*. 1 to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

The ægis of Isis. *Bronze*.  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking; *Bronze*.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Iematp, Imothph, or Imouth, seated, shorn head; unfolds a roll of papyrus. *Bronze*. From  $5\frac{7}{8}$  to 3 in. h.

Imothph, walking. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Thôout, or Thoth, the Egyptian Mercury, walking; ibis-headed, decorated with the off. *Bronze*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Ioh- or Ooh-Thoth, lunar Mercury, standing on a pedestal, holding before him, on a basket, the symbolic eye, emblem of the moon. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Aah-Ioh- or Ooh-Thoth, ibis-headed, decorated with the disk of the moon; seated. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Thoth, ibis-headed, and Har-si-esi, hawk-headed, standing face to face. Each holds a vase of libation pouring an united stream of water on the earth. *Bronze*. 2 in. h.

Thoth, walking, his head surmounted by the head and neck of an ibis and the disk of the moon, crowned with an off. *Bronze*.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Ma or Thmèi, seated. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Div. 3. A female deity, seated; on her head the fore part of a fish. *Green porcelain*. 3 to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Hawk-headed deities, seated. *Green feldspar*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{4}$  in. h.

Hawk-headed deities, walking. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain, and blue glass*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Female deities, walking and seated. *Lapis lazuli*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Osiris pethempantes, seated. *Blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Osiris-Tattou, under the form of the emblem of stability, surmounted by the off. *Light blue porcelain, deep blue glass*.  $4\frac{3}{8}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Isis seated, suckling Horus; on her head the uræus, disk, and horns. *Blue porcelain, wood, stone, &c.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Isis terrestrial and queen of the Amenti, walking; on her head a throne. *Blue glass, porcelain of various colours*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Isis terrestrial, kneeling. *Blue porcelain*. 1 in. h.

Isis terrestrial, seated, suckling Horus. *Green porcelain*. 1 in. h.

Nephthys, walking. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain of various colours, &c.*  $2\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Small tablets. Horus between Isis and Nephthys. *Blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Horus; his arms by his sides, mystic lock sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left shoulder. *White and blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Har-si-esi, walking, hawk-headed. *Dark and light blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{5}{8}$  to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Har-si-esi walking; one figure has an inscription down the back to Haröeri. *Vitrified stone, light blue porcelain*. 2 to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Small tablet, with Har-si-esi, seated. *Deep blue porcelain*.  $\frac{9}{16}$  in. h.

Plate in open work, procession of six female deities. *Blue porcelain*.

Nahab-ka, snake-headed deity, both hands to his head. *Blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in. h.

Anepô, Anoup, or Anubis, jackal-headed, walking. *Porcelain of various colours*.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

A small throne; at the sides a deity and winged serpents. *Green porcelain*.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Iemapt, Imothph, or Imouth, seated. *Steatite*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Thôut or Thoth, ibis-headed, walking. *Blue porcelain*.  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Ooh, or Ioh-Thoth, walking, holding in his hands a pallet and reed. *Blue porcelain*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; on his head a scarabæus. *Blue porcelain*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Mau or Meui, secondary form of Emphe, bearded, wearing the shenti, supporting the solar disk upon his head. *Blue and gray porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Meui, as before, in profile. *Porcelain of various colours.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in. h.

Div. 4. Hippopotamic deity, seated; her hands on her knees. *Wood.* 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes.*

Ta-ur, in profile. *Ebony.*  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Typhon, standing, full-face. *Ebony.*  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Pasht, seated, lion-headed; her throne placed upon two Asiatics and two Æthiopians. 8 in. h. *Virified stone.*

Typhon, Seth, ass-headed, seated. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

A tortoise-headed deity, seated. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

#### CASE 5. DEITIES.

Div. 1. Amset, Hape, Kebhsnauf, with human, baboon, and jackal heads, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. to 1 ft. 8 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Osiris-Amoun, seated on a plinth, the knees raised; on his head a modius; a hollow place behind has held a papyrus. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. h. *Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.*

Onouris, the Egyptian Mars, a form of Khons: holds an oval buckler and sword. *Terracotta.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Div. 2. The four genii of the Amenti, Amset, Hape, Tuamauff or Sioumauff, Kebhsnauf, mummied forms, each having his appropriate head, viz., human, baboon, jackal, hawk. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Div. 3. Amset, Hape, Sioumauff. *Wax.*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Amset and Hape, first and second genius of the Amenti. *Clay covered with red wax.* 3 in. h.

Amset. *Wax.*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Amset, human-headed, in profile: Hape, baboon-headed; Sioumauff, jackal-headed; Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed. *Porcelain, various colours.*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 4. Tuamauff or Sioumauff and Kebhsnauf, mummied, and seated. *Wood.* 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Kebhsnauf, hawk-headed, mummied, standing. *Wood covered with bitumen.* 1 ft.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

#### CASE 6. COFFIN, ETC.

A coffin, in shape of a mummy, of Penamen, Theban priest of Amen; on it are Netpe, Isis, Nephthys, Osiris, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. *Painted wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. h.

A stand for offerings, on a pedestal, the capital in form of the lotus flower. *Painted wood.* 3 ft. h.

Capitals of similar stands; one is rectangular at the apex, with three spikes to hold objects of offering. *Painted wood.* 2 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A stand for offerings. At the centre a large circular plate with a rim; on the stem and rim are inscriptions. *Bronze.* 4 ft. 5 in. h.

## CASE 7. DEITIES, ANIMALS, ETC.

Div. 1. Jackals, seated. *Painted wood*. 1 ft. 3 in. l.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., to  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. l.,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Div. 2. Chuns or Khons as Kneph, or Phtha; Silenus-faced, dwarfish naked body, bowed legs, crowned with the plume, clothed in lion's skin. *Bronze*. 2 in. h.

Khons as Kneph, standing, holding with both hands an unknown object. *Bronze*.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Khons as Kneph, standing on a lotus flower, between two sphinxes. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Khons as Kneph, winged; terminating below in a lion's foot. *Bronze*.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Har, or Hor, as in the lap of Isis. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Har, or Hor, infant, seated, both arms by his side. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Har, or Horus, as in the lap of Isis; wearing the pschent. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Har, or Horus, walking, wearing the pschent. *Bronze*.  $8\frac{3}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Har, son of Amen, as in the lap of Isis; on his head the teshr, disk and plumes. *Bronze*. 7 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Har-si-esi, Harsontiof, or Haröeri, hawk-headed, walking, wearing the pschent with uræus. *Bronze*.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Pnebto, son of Har, or Horus, seated; on his head the horns of a goat surmounted by three vases, and disks between feathers and uræi. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thoueris, hippopotamus body, standing, lion-headed, human breasts, the back covered with a crocodile's tail, the hands holding a peculiar kind of collar. *Calcareous stone*. 2 in. h.

Div. 3. Khons as Kneph, &c. *Wood, blue and blueish green porcelain, steatite, glass, &c.*

The same divinity quadrifrons, bifrons, &c. *Blue porcelain*. From 4 in. to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Heads of Khons as Kneph, &c. *Blue porcelain*.

Ægis of the same, and square amulet, representing the same in relief; reverse, two crocodiles in intaglio. 4 to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Small tablet, representing Khons as Kneph, &c., in relief. The ornament on the head resembles a modius. *Red composition*.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Fragment, Typhon and Ta-ur or Tanr, or Teoëri. *Yellowish green porcelain*.  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Typhon, full-face, standing, between two figures of Ta-ur, or Thuoeris. *Deep blue porcelain*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Ta-ur, Thaoeri, or Thuoeris, hippopotamus standing on its hind legs, with pendent arms and breasts of a female, the back covered by the tail of a crocodile. *Stone, porcelain, &c.* From 4 to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Te-öer, with female head. *Blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

## CASE 8—9. SACRED ANIMALS, QUADRUPEDS.

Div. 1. Jackals, lying down. *Wood*. 1 ft. 9 in. l., 10 in. h.; 4 in. l., 4 in. h.

Div. 2. Cynocephalus, or dog-headed baboon, seated; on his head the lunar disc. *Dark stone*. 8 in. h.



Cynocephali, seated. In one, the eyes, collar, and symbolic eye pendent from the same, are inlaid with gold. *Bronze*. From  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Lion, lying extended; apparently taken from the apex of a sistrum. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{3}{8}$  in. l.,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Cats, seated; one has the symbolic eye suspended from the collar. *Bronze*. 11 to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

A cat, placed upon a staple. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Heads of cats, from statues; on one an engraved symbol; the ears have held ear-rings. *Bronze*.

A wolf? walking. *Bronze*.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

A jackal, on a standard; model of one of the standards borne in the funeral processions. *Wood*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes*. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

A dog with a curled tail and collar, of the Greek or Roman period. *Terracotta*.

Shrew-mice. On the shoulders of one the winged globe; on the back and behind, vultures: one bears an inscription stating it to be sacred to Horus lord of Schem. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A horse, sacred to Amen-ra, bridled. *Bronze*. 1 in. h.

Apis, the bull. One has the uræated disk between the horns; on the neck, the scarabæus with open wings; a housing on the back, behind which a vulture with expanded wings. *Bronze*. From  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Apis, walking. *Wood*. 1 ft. 3 in. l.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Apis, walking; a man with the shenti kneels in front of the bull. *Dark stone*.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Gazelle, walking.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. h. Another, with its legs bound for sacrifice. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Ibex, kneeling upon one knee. *Wood*. 2 in. h.

A ram, walking; on its head the ot. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

A ram, with the head attire of Amoun-ra. *Bronze*.

The head of a ram; beneath are the ends of four iron pins to attach it to some other object, and above, an iron pin for the head attire. *Brown stone*. 3 in. h.

A sow, walking; under her two pigs. *Bronze*.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h., 2 in. l.

A mystic animal; the head and neck of a viper, the body of a quadruped. (Vid. Rosellini, M.C. XXIII. 2.) *Wood*. 11 in. l.,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Cynocephali, seated or standing. One holds a symbolic eye, another stands on its hind legs. *Porcelain, vitrified stone, &c.* 4 to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Cynocephali, seated, having on their heads the disk of the moon. *Stone, porcelain*. 3 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A monkey, seated, fore paws on the mouth. *Green porcelain*. 1 in. h.

Lions couchant. *Porcelain*. 2 in. l.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h., to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. l.,  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. h.

The anterior parts of two lions, supporting the disk of the sun. *Porcelain*.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

The same, without the disk. *Porcelain*.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

The anterior parts of a lion and bull conjoined. *Porcelain*. From  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. l.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Head of a lion. *Green porcelain*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Sphinxes, lying down or seated; on the head of one is an inverted lotus. *Terracotta, porcelain.* From 4 to 1 in. h.

Dogs, seated or lying down. One asleep. *Porcelain, ivory.* 1 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Cats, seated. *Porcelain.* 6 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A cat on the top of a column with a lotus capital. *Porcelain.* 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Cats; before each a kitten. *Porcelain.* 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

The bull Apis, walking. A tablet with the same in bas-relief. *Blue porcelain.* 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Head of a bull. *Porcelain.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Head of a bull, bearing a disk. *Terracotta.* 5 in. h.

A cow, lying down; on its head, disk and plumes. *Red composition.*

Ibex, lying down. *Red porcelain.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Rams, walking. *Porcelain.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

The same, lying down. *Porcelain.* From  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Heads of rams, surmounted by the uræated disk of the sun. *Porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Swine, walking. *Porcelain.* 1  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Hares; one has the head turned behind. *Porcelain, ivory.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. h.

Div. 4. Heads of sacred cows or bulls, their distinctive emblems broken off. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h., 9  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. l. *Tombs of the kings at Thebes.*

Ears from similar heads. *Wood.* 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Models of rams' heads. *Crude unbaked earth.* 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. h.

Horn of a ram. *Bronze.* 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Head attire, disk, &c. *Wood.*

#### CASE 10—11. SACRED ANIMALS, CHIEFLY BIRDS.

Div. 1. Hawks, bodies swathed. *Wood.* 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. h.

Hawk, with the pschent, upon a pedestal, decorated with an auditor of truth in the act of adoration. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Hawk of Re, or Ra, the sun; on its head the solar disk. *Wood.* 1 ft. h.

Vultures, upon plinths. *Wood.* 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Div. 2. Head of an ibis. *Wood.* 4  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. l., 2 in. h.

Head and neck of a goose. *Wood.* 7  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. l., 3  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Ibis. The eyelids of one have been inlaid in silver. *Bronze.* 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes.*

Hawks, crowned with uræated disks. *Bronze.* 1  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. h.

Human-headed bearded hawk, with extended wings. *Silver.* 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h., 3 in. b.

Hawks, with the pschent. *Bronze.* From 1  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h. to 1 in. h.

Oxyrhynchus; on its head the uræated disk and horns. *Bronze.* 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 2  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h. *Thebes.*

Fish of the Lepidotus, or Carp species. *Bronze.* 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., 4 in. l.

The smaller figure of a like fish. *Silver.* 1 in. l.

Snake on plinth. 8  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. l. *Wood.*

Uræi, the heads disked. *Wood.* 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Small hawks, with swathed bodies. *Wood.*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Human-faced hawks. Those whose heads are disked represent the souls of deities. *Wood.* 6 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Uræus, coiled upon a plinth; on the breast the symbol of Neith. *Wood.* 7 in. h.

Lower part of an uræus, coiled upon a plinth. *Wood.* 9 in. l.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Pedestal and part of the female headed uræus, covered with inscriptions, dedications to the goddess Rennu. 5 in. l.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. b. *Wood.*

Uræus, in profile. *Bronze.*

Uræus, disked; the breast inlaid with blue and red porcelain; the whole has been gilt. *Bronze.*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Uræus, with a conical cap. On its breast the name of Neith. *Bronze.*  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Uræus, the head and neck erect, crowned with the head-dress of Osiris. *Bronze.* 3 in. h.

Uræus, erect, upon a column with a lotus capital, the head crowned with the emblem of a goddess, mistress of the lower hemisphere. *Bronze.*  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Uræi; the breasts inlaid with a red and blue composition. *Bronze.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Uræus, having the head and bust of Jupiter Serapis, crowned with a modius. *Bronze.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Uræus, hawk-headed, disked. *Bronze.*  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Heads and necks of vipers. *Wood.*  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

A frog. Three frogs seated in a row upon circular plinths. *Bronze*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h., to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. l.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

A crocodile. *Bronze.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Hawks. *Basalt, green feldspar, porcelain, &c.* 4 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Hawks, crowned with the pschent. *Porcelain.*

Hawk; on its head, disk and plumes. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Hawk, with the head attire of Phtah-Sochari. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Hawk of Ooh, or Ioh, disked. *Dark porcelain.* 1 in. h.

Human-headed hawks. *Lapis lazuli, porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Nycticorax, the Ben or Benu of the Egyptians. *Wax.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

An ibis, seated, its beak placed upon a frog. *Blue porcelain.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

A goose, on a lotus-flower. *Porcelain.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Crocodiles. *Steatite, porcelain.* 4 to 1 in. l.

Latus, or Binni fish. *Red porcelain.* 1 in. l.

Siluri, or Bayads. *Blue porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Uræi. *Agate, porcelain.*

Uræi, female faced, with tall plumes, in profile to the right. *Porcelain.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in. h.

Lion-headed uræi. *Porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Frogs. *Serpentine, hematite, porcelain, &c.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Scorpion. *White porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. l.

Scarabæi with hawk and cow heads; one with wings expanded thrusts forward the disk of the sun. *Lapis lazuli, hematite, &c.* 1 in. l.

Tam or gom, koucoupha sceptre. *Green porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Symbols of life. *Porcelain.*  $1\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Emblems of stability, or nilometers; pilasters with four transverse capitals. *Porcelain*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 4. Head of the Hippopotamus. *Wood*.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes*.

Feet of a vulture. *Bronze*.  $6\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Models of vultures. *Crude unbaked earth*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Snake, on each side, three smaller ones. *Calcareous stone*.

Models of uræi; on the breast of one hieroglyphics in white. *Unbaked earth*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Emblems of life. *Wood*. 9 in. h.

Emblems of stability. *Wood*. 9 in. h.

Portions of the symbolic eye. *Gray stone*.

### CASE 12—13. SMALL STATUES.

Div. 1. Heads from statues of priests; the face of one gilt. *Green basalt, calcareous stone*. 2 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Heads and busts of officers of state, with long hair. *Calcareous stone*.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 in. h.

Heads of females. *Calcareous stone*. 6 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Head and chest of a sacerdotal functionary; the head in a skull cap; the hand of another figure resting on the right shoulder. *Green basalt*. 5 in. h.

Fragment of a priest named Psametik, holding a naos in which is Neith. *Green basalt*. 6 in. h.

Div. 2. A Pharaoh, standing; on the forehead a place for the uræus. *Wood*.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Semi-elliptical plate, on which is Amenôphis I. in a biga. *Wood*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. b.

Figures of men, seated on thrones. *Wood*. 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes*.

A high officer of state, walking, with long hair; behind, a boy in bas-relief. *Ebony*. 1 ft. 7 in. h.

A high officer of state, in a long garment with full sleeves, and long hair. *Wood*.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A man, walking, holding a basket or vase in the left hand, and the handle of some instrument in the right. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A boatman? standing; a short garment round the loins. *Wood*.  $11\frac{7}{8}$  in. h.

Rowers, seated; arms moveable; from models of boats. The flesh of one coloured yellow. *Wood*. From  $4\frac{3}{8}$  to 5 in. h.

Figures of men, walking; the moveable arms wanting. From sepulchral boats. *Wood painted*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Priest, from a sepulchral boat. *Wood painted*. 4 in. h.

Female figures, walking, the head attire of one bound with a fillet. *Wood*. 8 in. h.

Naked figure standing, with close cap. *Ivory*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Memphis*.

A man, unbearded, seated; the arms and legs wanting. *Wood painted*. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes*.

Div. 3. A king walking; on his head the uræated claft. *Bronze*. 7 in. h.



A king, standing; his head encircled with a diadem, and on it a low modius. The dress richly inlaid with silver. *Bronze*.  $9\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Small statue of Phtahmai, bard and royal scribe of the tables of all the gods; kneeling and holding a tablet with the prenomen of Rameses the Great [Sesostris], and various emblems. *Dark green steatite*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A king, walking; in his left hand a short sash; in his right a crook. *Soft stone*.  $5\frac{5}{8}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Muntaptor Monthoph standing; on his left side his mother Apu, and on his right his wife Taut-pneb? *Dark stone*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Lower portion of a priest, standing, holding a naos, in which is Osiris. Of the time of the 26th dynasty. *Green basalt*.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

A priest, kneeling, holding upon his head a bowl, in which are five cakes of bread. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Priests of libations, kneeling; in the right hand of two a vase, in the left an altar. *Bronze*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h. *One of these from Abydos*.

Altar of libation, with vases, cakes, &c. At each corner in front, a hawk; behind, two cynocephali, having on their heads the disk of the moon; between them a figure kneeling. A frog with a hole between his fore feet serves as a spout. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. b., 1 in. h.

Nebra, a deceased scribe, standing, and holding before him a figure of Osiris. The hair and faces coloured. *Calcareous stone*.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Senofrenebmas, seated; in his left hand a stem and flower of the papyrus; at his right side a naked child placing a finger upon his lips. *Calcareous stone, painted*.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

A male figure, walking, in the attitude of offering. *Bronze*.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

A man, standing, clothed from the chest to the ankles. *Basalt*. 6 in. h.

Sevek-nasht, son of Eiaô, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head a cleft; his name is inscribed before his right foot. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Male figure, seated; before him an altar for libations, and a flight of stairs. *Arragonite and calcareous stone*.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. h. *Abydos*.

A similar figure, walking; before his feet, a small flight of steps. *Arragonite and calcareous stone*.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Abydos*.

Male figure, walking, on a plinth; head and right arm wanting. *Calcareous stone*.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

A man, walking. *Dark sandstone*.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

A male figure, walking; on his head a conical cap, disk, and horns; a long sash descends from the apex of the cap to the feet. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

A male figure, kneeling; the head in a cleft with lappets. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

A man, walking; in each hand a cylindrical roll; on his head the cleft, with lappets. *Bronze*. 4 in. h. *Thebes*.

A female, walking, holding a calf, slung round her neck, by its four feet. Her right hand holds an oryx or gazelle by the horns. *Green vitrified earth*.  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

A female figure; her right knee on a semicircular base; her elbows

have been placed upon two columns, rising from each end of the base. *Steatite.* 3 in. h.

A female lying on a couch in a long close tunic; her head on an oval or headrest. A child is placed transversely under her legs. *Calcareous stone.* 8½ in. h.

A clothed female, lying upon a bier or couch; on her head a pyramidal ornament. On her right, the naked figure of a child. The figures are surrounded by the painted figure of an asp. *Calcareous stone.* 9½ in. l.

Nubian female, kneeling and grinding. *Calcareous stone.* 9 in. h.

Heads and torsos of two females, supporting on their heads two monkeys turned back to back. *Porcelain.* 2⅓ in. h.

A seated female; the hair blue, in short rows of curls. *Calcareous stone, gilt.* 5 in. h.

A female, standing; her hair disposed similarly to that of Athor, with a fillet round the head. *Calcareous stone.* 5½ in. h.

A female, standing, with a girdle round the loins; on her head a cowl, and disk with holes around. *Porcelain.* 4½ in. h.

Namms, or head-dress, from the statue of a king; fillets terminating in uræi. *Blue porcelain.* 3⅞ in. h.

An arm and hand bent, holding some object of offering. *Bronze,* 3 in. h. *Temple of Berenice. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Legs, hands, and arms. *Wood.* From 1 ft. 2½ in. to 4 in. l.

Hands and arms, carved on one side only, and used for inlaying. *Porcelain and composition.* 3 to 1 in. l.

Foot, and pair of feet. *Bronze.* 3 to ½ in. h.

Div. 4. Male figure, walking, with the shenti. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 5 in. h.

A functionary, walking, with long hair and a garment round the loins. On the plinth two lines of hieratic. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

A bearded head, of the Greek or Roman epoch. *Arragonite. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Head of Serapis, the red colour still remaining on the face. 4½ in. h. *Calcareous stone.*

Us-he, standing, holding a tablet with an act of adoration to Re. *Calcareous stone.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

Shamaroei, a sacerdotal functionary, seated by his sister Toernofre; at the sides, his children. *Calcareous stone* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

#### CASE 14—19. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND OTHER LARGE OBJECTS.

Div. 1. A stool, with four legs, inlaid with ivory. The seat of a maroon colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 2¼ in. h. *Thebes.*

A stool of similar form, coloured. *Wood.* 10¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

A similar stool; the seat of leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. ¼ in. h., seat 1 ft. 2½ in. sq. *Thebes.*

A high-backed chair, the back double; the seat of platted cord, like modern cane chairs. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h., seat 1 ft. 3 in. sq., 1 ft. 1½ in. h. *Thebes.*

A stool with four legs moving on a bronze pivot, and terminating in the head of a goose, inlaid with ivory; the seat of maroon-coloured leather. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9½ in. b., 1 ft. 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

A high-backed chair on lion-footed legs; the back inlaid with darker wood and ivory; the seat of cord. *Wood.* 1 ft. 11½ in. h. *Thebes.*

Supposed cubit, found in the Pylon of the king Horus at Karnak. *Presented by A. C. Harris, Esq., 1844.*

Three-legged stools; the seats concave; the legs curved outwards; one has been coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ in. to 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

A square stool, the seat concave, formed of four flat bars; the whole covered with white fresco. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Thebes.*

Uls or Ouols, rests for the head. The legs of one are placed crosswise; of a similar one, the half only remains. *Arragonite, calcareous stone, wood.* 10 to 5½ in. h. *The last presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Upper part of an ouols, with figures of Khons-Kneph. *Wood.* 4 in. h.

Uls or Ouols with a fluted column; in front the name and titles of Iot-kai or Atkai. *Arragonite.* 6¾ in. h.

Ouols; in front the name and titles of Mas-khar-haô. *Wood.* 6¼ in. h.

Div. 2. A square seat, concave, covered with stucco, with a coloured border. *Wood.* 1 ft. 5 in. sq. *Thebes.*

Three legs from a gal or couch, representing the fore and hind parts of lions; of a dark colour. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 to 1 ft. 6 in. h.

The fore foot of a similar couch, *Wood.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

A similar foot; head of a cow. 1 ft. 4½ in. h.

Legs from chairs and stools; one has the head of a goose; another, lion's claws. *Wood, ebony, &c.* 1 ft. 5½ in. l., 3 in. l.

Cushion, stuffed with feathers of water-fowl. *Linen.* 1 ft. 5 in. l.

Two fragments from the Propylon of the brick Pyramid of Dashour; one contains part of a royal cartouche. *Calcareous stone. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.*

A cramp; on it the name of Menephtah I. B.C. 1604-1579. *Wood.* 1 ft. ½ in. l.

Two cramps. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. l. *Ramesseium at Thebes.*

A cramp. *Lead.* 5 in. l. *Temple of Berenice. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

A small cramp, in a state of decomposition. *Wood.* 7 in. l. *Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Keys. *Iron.* 5 in., 4¾ in., 4½ in., 1¾ in. h. *Thebes.*

A pair of hinges, with the basalt socket of the lower. *Bronze.* 7 in. h., 11 in. l. *Granite sanctuary of the great temple of Karnak.*

A hinge. *Bronze.* 5 in. l.

Capital of a column, with lotus flowers. *Calcareous stone.* 4½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Small tiles, part of the inlaying of a door in a pyramid at Sakhara. *Dark and blue porcelain.* 2½ in. to 1 in. l. *Three presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.*

Pyramidal stand for a vase. *Wood.* 2 ft. 4 in. h. *Thebes.*

A stand with six legs, coloured white. *Wood.* 1 ft. 3 in. h.

The model, apparently of a house, square at the base, and slightly converging towards the top. *Calcareous stone.*  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. w., 4. in d. at base,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

The model of a granary and yard. At the end of the roof is a covered shed, in which a man is seated. In the yard a female making bread. On one side of the kneading trough a hieratic inscription. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Gournah.*

A wig of human hair. From the upper part, which is curled, depend long and tightly plaited locks. Wigs of this description appear on the heads of the female musicians in the fresco paintings of this collection, and on those of persons of high rank. 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tomb behind the small temple of Isis, Thebes.*

Basket in which the wig was contained. The sides are of the kash or writing reed; the framework of sticks bound together by papyrus. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. b., 10 in. d.

A three-legged stand or table. On it is painted the uræus coiled upon the basket, and other objects, with a dedication for Phaihroupi. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h., 2 ft. 3 in. b., 18 in. d. *Thebes.*

Fragments, perhaps from a chariot. *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. w., 7 in. h.

Various other fragments of chairs, stools, &c. *Wood.*

Div. 3. Circular tables or salvers. *Arragonite.* 1 ft. 7 in. dr., to 1 ft. 8 in. dr.

Pech-t or Pasht, lion-headed, walking. *Wood painted with bitumen.* 1 ft. 6 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Num or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Hobs or Horus, lion-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Figure of a Pharaoh, standing; on his head the teshr. *Painted wood.* 1 ft. 9 in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Thoth, ibis-headed, walking; much corroded. *Wood.* 1 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Tombs of the kings, Thebes.*

Num, Kneph or Chnouphis, ram-headed, walking. *Wood.* 1 ft. 8 in. h.

Isis or Nephthys, winged, standing, in profile to the right; before, part of a naos. Flesh gilded, hair and wings inlaid with porcelain. *Wood.* 2 ft. 1 in. h.

#### CASE 20—21. OBJECTS OF DRESS AND TOILET.

Div. 1. A cap, of a single piece cut into network; at one corner, a ring of ivory. *Leather.* 1 ft. b., 1 ft. 1 in. l.

A workman's apron, with a small purse-shaped pocket at the right side. *Leather.* 3 ft. 2 in. l.

An Egyptian tunic, without sleeves. *Linen cloth.* 4 ft. 3 in. l. *Thebes.*

Basket, in which the above tunic was contained, formed of platted leaves of the palm tree.  $8\frac{3}{8}$  in. h., 1 ft. 3 in. l. dr. *Thebes.*

Basket, in which were found many of the shoes and sandals in Div. 4. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. l.



Div. 2. Cases with four cylindrical holes, to hold sthem, a metallic colour for the eyelids; one with the name and titles of Amounmos, a royal scribe. *Wood*. 4 in. h.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. sq. at base.

Cases for sthem, in the shape of four cylinders united; with styles for laying on the colour. *Wood*.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Similar case; round it an invocation for Oohmos or Amasis, a scribe. *Green porcelain or vitrified stone*.  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. h. *Memphis*.

Cylindrical reed-formed case for sthem; in front, the name of the king Amenanchut or Amentuonkh, and his wife Anchsenamen, Onkhsen-amoun or Amononkhsen. *White porcelain*. 6 in. h.,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. dr.

Cylindrical cases with inscriptions, carved, or traced in black. *Reed*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 in. l.

*Cylindrical cases for sthem*. *Reed, wood, ivory, porcelain*. 7 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Case for sthem; it represents a monkey standing erect, grasping with both arms a cylinder, with its cover of wood. *Ivory*.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Studs for the hair. (See the mummy of Kotbti, Case OO.) *Ivory, arragonite, porcelain*. 2 to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. dr., 2 in. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Cases for sthem, in the form of columns. One has a hematite pin. *Porcelain, wood*. 4 in. to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Case for sthem, in form of the head attire of Pnebto, the son of Horus. *Terracotta*.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Small vase or bottle for sthem, in the shape of Khons standing erect. *Wood*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Similar vase, in form of a naked Typhonian figure.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Fine pair of sandals, made of cord. 9 in. l. *Memphis*. *Presented by Dr. Gideon Mantell, 1843*.

Div. 3. Mirror; the handle in the shape of a lotus-sceptre, with the head of Athor, the goddess of beauty. *Bronze*. 1 ft. h., 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Mirror, the handle in shape of a tress of hair, with two hawks. *Bronze*. 5 in. h.

Mirrors with handles of wood; one terminates in the hawk head of a deity; the other in a standard, with the right symbolic eye. *Bronze*. 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Mirror with ivory handle in form of a column. *Bronze*.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Mirror with a handle of porcelain, in form of a lotus-sceptre; on it the name of Monthemhe, son of Hykheth. *Bronze*.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Mirrors, without handles. *Bronze*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. dr.

Circular mirror, in form of a box with its cover. *Bronze*.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr.

Vases for sthem. *Basalt, arragonite*.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Covers from similar vases. *Calcareous stone, &c.*

Vase for sthem, held by a kneeling youth. *Dark green steatite*.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Vase for sthem, having round the body a frieze of various symbols. *Green porcelain*.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Memphis*.

Chinese vases, said to be found in Egyptian tombs; on one two bats, on the other inscription in writing hand. *Presented by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, 1834-42*.

Pins for laying on sthem, or used as hair pins. *Bronze, wood, &c.* 6 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Similar pins having a bulb at one end only. *Bronze, wood, bone, &c.*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Pins, &c., for the hair. *Arragonite, ivory, &c.*

Combs; one with a double row of teeth, another has the back terminating in the head of a cow. *Wood.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Div. 4. Sandals of various forms and sizes. *Leather, palm leaves, papyrus, wood.*

Sandals with high sides, peaked toes, ankle and fore straps. *Leather, palm leaves.*

Shoes with round toes, ankle and fore straps; most of them for children; they were found in the basket on Shelf I. in this Case. See the mummy of a child in Case BB. *Leather.*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Similar shoes, coarser and stouter; one with stitched and cut ornaments. *Leather.* 10 to 9 in. l.

#### CASES 22—23. VASES.

The relation of the various forms of vases to their uses is not easy to determine; some appear in the hieroglyphic texts to have been appropriated to particular substances,—as wax, wine, liquids, &c. The smaller and more elegant are supposed to have held unguents, perfumes, &c., for the toilet; the larger and coarser, domestic objects, as wine, eatables, &c.; others again contain varnish, bitumen, &c. The following appear most worthy of remark:—

Case 22—23. Div. 1. A large vase, with the name of Ouonas (?). *Arragonite.* 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Two vases, one having in front the prenomen Merenre, standard, and titles of a king prior to the 16th dynasty; the other, those of Renofrekah, of the 15th dynasty, assumed by Sabaco, first king of the 25th dynasty. *Arragonite.* 8 to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 2. Four ampullæ, each inscribed with a single line of hieratic. Two have stoppers. *Pottery.*  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Vase, with the name of Noubmet-hêt, a princess. *Arragonite.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Vases with flat circular bodies, and necks of lotus flowers, apes, and ôskhs; on the lateral bands are invocations to Amoun, Phtah, Nofre-Thmou, Khous, Neith, and Pasht. *Porcelain, pottery, &c.*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. h. *Thebes.*

Vase, on each side Horus advancing. *Pottery.*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Circular table; on it eight vessels of various forms, all inscribed with the names and titles of Atkai. *Arragonite.* 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr. *Abydos.*

Slab, with the following objects:—two bottle and four crucible-formed vases; a peculiar object, bifurcate at one end; a piece of basalt. *Calcareous stone.*  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. d. *Abydos.*

Vase, with two projections, perhaps intended to represent eyes. *Porcelain.*  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Memphis.*

Vase; on the neck a female face. *Arragonite.* 9 in. h. *Memphis.*

Div. 4. Vases with long necks; one with the neck twisted. *Glass*.  
7½ to 2 in. h.

Small vase with four handles. *Porcelain, or opaque glass*.

Small diota; one handle broken. *Porcelain, or opaque glass*.  
4½ in. h. *Memphis*.

Small jug, richly ornamented; a portion of the handle still remaining. *Porcelain, or opaque glass*. 3½ in. h.

Two small leg vases, resembling in shape those found in Etruria.  
4½ to 3 in. h.

Green vitrified vase, with name and prenomen of Thothmes I.  
4 in. h. *Steatite*.

Vase, mouth broken off, with name and prenomen of Thothmes III. 5 in. h. *Arragonite*.

#### CASE 24—25. VASES.

Div. 1. Jar-shaped vase, with three small handles on the neck.  
*Painted pottery*. 11½ in. h.

Bottle-shaped vase, with three small handles round the body; between them three emblems of life, with human hands, in each a gom.  
*Painted pottery*. 10¾ in. h.

Div. 2. Double vases, connected together by the lip, handles, or body. *Painted pottery*. 4¼ in. h.

Vase, or rather lamp in shape of a small bottle, with a spout; above, six small circular holes. *Pottery*. 3½ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834*.

Div. 3. Vase of libations; on it various symbols. The body has an oval hole through its centre. In front is a small spout, formed by the neck and beak of a bird. *Terracotta*. 10½ in. h.

Diota, having in front Onouris, or Mars, brandishing his sword, of grotesque proportions. *Terracotta*. 1 ft. 1 in. h.

Diota, with flat three-handled cover; an inscription states that it holds "8 hno and 6 parts." *Arragonite*. 10½ in. h. *Lower Egypt*.

Vase, blue, with a pattern. *Porcelain, or opaque glass*. 3¾ in. h.

#### CASE 26. VASES, LAMPS, ETC.

Div. 2. Vase, in form of a female playing on the guitar; contains some viscous fluid. *Red pottery*. 8½ in. h. *Thebes*.

Head of a female, from a similar vase. *Red pottery*. 2¾ in. h.

Vase in shape of the ibex, standing on a plinth; the mouth of the vessel on the back. Underneath, a small animal. *Pottery*. 2¾ in. h.

Vases in the shape of a hedgehog; the aperture on the back; one has before it a human head. *Pottery*. 1¾ in. h. *Thebes*.

Vase in the shape of a lamb lying down. *Pottery*. 3¾ in. h., 4¾ in. l.

Vase in shape of the fish latus. *Pottery*. 6¼ in. l.

Vases in shape of gourds, with short narrow necks. Upon one is traced, "for the offering of Eian." *Pottery*. 6½ to 4¾ in. l. *Thebes*.

Vases in the shape of the pine cone. *Pottery*. 4¼ to 5 in. h.

Vase, somewhat cylindrical, issuing from a flower, and decorated

with the feathers of Osiris and other symbols. *Red pottery.* 6 in. l.

Div. 3 and 4. Lamp found near the Pyramid of Reegah. *Green porcelain.* Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.

Fragments from vases; one, which is from Coptos, has the figure of a hare traced on it; on another is a spiral ornament. *Pottery.* Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

#### CASE 27. MUMMY COFFIN.

Inner coffin of Harsontioff, prophet-priest of Amoun in Thebes. The interior represents an astronomical scene, in which many of the principal stars are personified by the goddess Teöeri, Isis-Sothis, Osiris, &c., in boats; with the progress of the sun, capture of the apophis, prisoners bound, &c. On the lower half is Netpe. See Mummy in Case 69. *Cedar wood.*

Figure of Osiris, standing. The body and pedestal are covered with invocations of the deceased Harsontioff. In the plinth an excavation with a cover, on which is the hawk of Sochari. *Wood.* 2 ft. h.

Hypocephalus of Harsontioff; on it the boat of the god Kneph, or Chnouphis, and the quadrifrons ram-headed seated type of Amoun-ra. *Linen.* 6 in. diameter.

#### CASE 28—29. BOWLS, CUPS, ETC.

Div. 1. Two stands for vases. *Pottery.* 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Div. 2. Bowls. One bears an inscription relative to Atkai. *Basalt, compact feldspar, arragonite, &c.*  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.,  $11\frac{7}{8}$  to  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in. dr.

Jar-shaped vase containing the names and titles of the queen Amoun-ertais. *Compact feldspar.* 5 in. h.

Small flat vases or cups, in shape of the fish chætodon. *Steatite, arragonite.*  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Vases or cups in the shape of the shell Indina Nilotica. *Arragonite.* 5 to  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. l. *Abydos.*

Small vases in the shape of wine-glasses. *Arragonite.*  $4\frac{3}{8}$  to 4 in. h. *Abydos.*

Div. 3. Large blue bowl: without, petals of flowers; within, a square divided into triangles, the alternate ones darker; in each corner a stem of five lotus and papyrus flowers, alternately. *Porcelain.* 10 in. dr.

Bowl; on it the names and titles of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), a band of flowers, and the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Porcelain.* 4 in. dr.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Cups, on feet; with three holes in the lower part. *Terracotta.*  $3\frac{1}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 4. Bowls, with figures of Amoun-ra, Har, Atmou, Tafne, Seb, Netpe, Osiris, Isis, Thoht, and Nephthys; the bark of Ra, &c. *Pottery.* 11 in. dr., 3 in. h.



## CASE 30—32.

Div. 4. Lamps; having, some, a toad in bas-relief; others an eagle, the head of a boar, bunch of grapes, two children, palm leaves, ornaments; on one is Θεολογια Θεου Χαρις, on another του αγιου Κυριακος, [lamp] of the Holy Cyriacus. *Terracotta*. 5 to 3 in. l.,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

## CASE 33—35. VASES OF BRONZE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VIANDS, ETC.

Div. 1. Bucket. In outline, 1. Osiris-Tattou, .sis, and Nephthys, pouring libations to the soul of the deceased, Petamoun; 2. Petamoun seated on a chair, beneath which is a cynocephalus. His son Preshkhons, or Pshar-khons, offers him a libation and incense. On the base are the calyx and petals of the lotus. *Bronze*. 1 ft. 3 in. h. *Thebes*.

Similar bucket: 1. Har, or Hôr, a deceased priest of Amoun, adoring Osiris, Har-si-esi, Isis, and Nephthys. 2. Har or Hôr, seated by his wife Tnofrebais, receiving offerings from his son Petamoun. *Bronze*. 1 ft. 10 in. h. *Thebes*.

Similar bucket. Osiris pethempamentes, seated; behind, stand Har-hat, Isis in a tree, and Nephthys. Before Osiris is a priest holding incense, and pouring a libation upon an altar. The hieroglyphical text contains adorations to the deities of Har-hat, for a deceased Rameses, prophet-priest. Above, is a band of stars. *Bronze*. 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Small buckets with subjects in bas-relief; an offering to Amoun-ra, Harsaphes, and other deities. *Bronze*.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in. h.

Crucible-shaped vase, perhaps from an amshoir. *Bronze*.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.,  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. dr. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834*.

Simpula. The handles terminate in the head and neck of a goose. *Bronze*. 1 ft. 10 to 1 ft. 1 in. h.

Oval cup or bowl, remarkable for its rich and continued sound when struck. *Bronze*. 6 in. dr., 4 in. h.

Rectangular table, with a projection on two sides; in front the name of Atkai. On it are several vessels, apparently models of utensils. The table is perforated to receive some of the vessels. *Bronze*. 7 in. h., 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr. *Abydos*.

Vase, which, from its inscription, appears to have been placed on a similar table. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Fragment of circular box, with bulls, &c. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., 3 in. dr.

Lamps; the handle of one is formed by the head of a dog issuing from a lotus calyx. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Circular shallow vessels. *Bronze*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in. dr.

Div. 2. Rectangular stand of two stages, composed of papyrus, supported at each corner by a column of cane. On each is a small duck, trussed; and on the bottom circular cakes of bread. *Papyrus and cane*.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. b., 6 in. dr. *Private tomb at Thebes*.

Basket containing the fruit of the doum palm, &c. 8 in. h.

Smaller basket wove in with colours, which has held fruit of the doum palm.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Small oval basket which held fruit. 5 in. h.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Fruits of the doum and date palm, fig, grape vine, carthamus, heglyg (persea), nebbek, ricinus, and pomegranate; wheat; barley; tares.

Cakes of bread or biscuits, some apparently of barley. 6 in. l.

Div. 3. Horn of a cow or ox.

Rolls of prepared leather, of a maroon colour. 1 ft. 3 in. to 7 in. l.

Bitumen, and materials with which the mummies are embalmed.

Fragments of leaves of the papyrus, from a box or basket.

Roll of fibres of palm leaves or cane.

Blade of a sickle, fractured in three pieces, completely oxydized throughout. Traces of the wooden handle into which it has been fitted are visible upon the end. *Iron.* 11 in. dr. *Found by Belzoni under a statue at Karnak.*

Pick-axe used in agriculture, of a single piece. *Wood.* 2 ft. l.

Hoe, the blade of which is fastened by a cord of fibres of the palm. *Wood.* 1 ft. 10 in. h.

Yoke, with a knob at each end, to retain the leather straps, one of which remains. *Acacia wood.* 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Eight steps of rough wood from a rope ladder; rope of the same ladder made of fibres of the palm; found in the tomb of Menephtah I. *Wood.* 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Pair of tassels of fibres, united by a cord of the same material. *Palm leaves.* 5 in. l.

Div. 4. Fragments from the tomb of Sethei, Menephtah I. (Akencheres). In front the arm and anterior portion of the body of Thmèi, and part of her titles; before her are small hieratic characters. *Calcareous stone.* *Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.*

Fragments of vases, with enchorial inscriptions. *Pottery.*

#### CASE 36—37. FRAGMENTS OF TOMBS, WEAPONS, ETC.

Div. 1. Fragments from the tombs, exhibiting the mode in which the sepulchres of the kings at Thebes are ornamented. *Calcareous stone.*

Div. 2. War-axe, the head of bronze, riveted into a hollow handle of silver. 2 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Daggers, the handles of ivory and silver ornamented with studs. *Bronze.* 11 in. to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Sheath of a dagger, which has been gilt. *Wood.* 11 in. l.

Bows of small size. *Wood.* 4 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. l.

Heads of small spears or javelins; one has hieroglyphics on each side. *Iron, bronze.* 7 in. to  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. l.

Arrows with blunt tips; some have flint heads. 2 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 2 ft. 4 in. l.

Triangular shaped arrow-heads. *Bronze.*  $3\frac{5}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Three bladed arrow-head.  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. l. *Presented by Dr. C. Leemans, 1836.*

Fowling-stick, with a knob at one end. *Wood.* 3 ft. l.

Flat rib-shaped fowling-sticks. 3 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. l.

Hollow cylinder, with the titles of the king Apappus or Phiops. (See Leemans, *Mon. Egypt*, p. 146.) *Bronze*. 2 in. h.

Small knives, the blades of bronze, the handles of agate or hematite.  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. b.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Blades from similar knives.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Species of knife with lunated blade, the other end terminating in the fore part of an ibex wearing an ôskh inlaid with gold. *Bronze*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Blade of a knife, on one side the name and titles of Phtahmôs. *Steatite*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Fragments of flints cut for arrow-heads or knives. *Silex*. 4 to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. l.

Knife, consisting of a broad blade, moving on a pivot at the end, and working in a groove by means of a handle. *Iron*.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Div. 3. Club or staff, in which are inserted a number of wooden spikes. *Wood*. 2 ft. 6 in. l.

Rough stick with a curved tooth. *Wood*. 3 ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Sticks, forked at one end. *Wood*. 4 ft. 7 in. l., 2 ft. 3 in. l.

Staff, with the name and titles of Pimouimen. *Wood*.

Staff, with an invocation relative to Bai, son of Pitonro of Memphis. *Ebony*. 2 ft. 1 in. l.

Cylindrical stick, terminating like the gom. On it is the name of a superintendent of the bari of Amoun. *Wood*. 5 ft. 3 in. l.

Rope, with knots at equal distances. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Handles of fans. *Wood*. 1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. 5 in. l. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Pair of paddles, from the model of a boat, terminating in heads of jackals. *Wood*. 2 ft.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Mast and stays from the model of a boat. *Wood*. 3 ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Curved piece of wood, the ends united by a rope; the fulcrum of a lever.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Head and end of a gom. The former has been supposed to be that of the koucoupha or hoopoe. *Wood*. 5 in. l.

End of a gom. *Bronze*.

Div. 4. Fragments, with seated figures of Amoun-ra. On the reverse of one, a standing figure, indistinct. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft. h. 8 in. b., to 9 in. h., 6 in. b. *Thebes*. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Fragment, with a seated figure of Phtah. *Calcareous stone*. 9 in. h., 9 in. b.

Fragment; at the bottom, a crocodile; above, portions of an inscription, apparently a dedication for a pharaoh to Amoun-ra. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. h., 1 ft. 3 in. b. *Found in the tomb of Rameses IX., at Thebes*.

Fragment, on which is Rameses VII. of the 19th dynasty, standing in a propylon, and receiving the address of an athlophoros and priest. *Calcareous stone*. 2 ft. 6 in. b., 1 ft. 7 in. h.

Fragment of a bas-relief. Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris) standing, wearing the tosh; holding a crook, whip, and the emblem of the panegyries. Reverse, Athor or Merephtah, standing full-faced, holding a flower and two buds of the lotus, and two vipers. *White calcareous stone*. 10 in. h., 7 in. b.

Fragments with hieratic and enchorial inscriptions. *Calcareous stone.*

Fragments with processions and figures of deities. *Calcareous stone. Tomb of Rameses VII.*

CASE 38. COFFIN, BOARDS, ETC.

Coffin of Otaineb, a foreigner, in the form of a mummy; the face green on the breast is Netpe, between Isis and Nephthys; beneath, the judgment scene of the Amenti, and the deceased introduced by Thoth to the various deities to whom the different parts of his body are dedicated; on the upper part of the feet are two jackals. On the sides Isis, Nephthys, the standard of Osiris; the deceased adoring various deities; the mummy of the deceased supported by Anubis. At the back is Osiris Tattou, and Meui; above his head the boat of Chnouphis, &c. *Wood. 6 ft. h. Presented by his Majesty King George III.*

Rectangular board prepared with stucco. On it a figure of Thothmes III. [?] or Mœris, seated, holding a mace and staff. This part of the board is squared to facilitate the operations of the artist. To the right a chicken and seven arms. 1 ft. 3 in. h., 1 ft. 9 in. b.

Rectangular board, with hieratic invocations to Thoth. On the reverse eight lines of hieratic. 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. b.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Similar board, with hieratic inscription.

Fragments of hieratic inscriptions. *Calcareous stone.*

Fragments with Coptic inscriptions. *Pottery.*

Two bricks stamped with the prenomen of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris.) *Clay. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1831.*

CASE 39. INSCRIPTIONS, INSTRUMENTS OF WRITING, PAINTING, ETC.

Div. 1. Rectangular pallets, with grooves for the kash or small writing-reeds; the well for colour in one is in the form of an oval or signet. *Wood. 1 ft. 9 to 11 in. l., 2 in. b.*

Pallet, with two kash, similar to the preceding; on it the name of "Phtahmôs, superintendent of scribes," with several lines of hieratic; those on the back are proper names. *Wood. 1 ft. 4 in. l.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.*

Rectangular pallet, with two kash and two wells for black and red colour; it is inscribed in hieratic on both sides. *Ivory. 1 ft. l.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.*

Rectangular pallet, with seven kash and two small wells in the shape of signets. On the upper surface is the prenomen and name of Rameses the Great encircled by uræi. At the edges of the groove invocations to Thoth and the goddess of writing. *Wood. 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 2 in. b. Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Div. 2. Colour box; large circular well, and groove. *Wood.  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. l. Thebes. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Fragments of colour, dark and light blue, red, and yellow.

Basket which held the above. *Palm leaves.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr.*

Basket containing three brushes made of fibres of the palm; their ends appear tinged with red colour. *Palm leaves. 9 in. dr.*



Hemispherical vase; the interior has apparently been gilt, and contains twelve balls of deep blue colour. *Bronze*. 4 in. dr.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Small stands with ten or twelve crucible-shaped vases. *Blue porcelain*. 3 in. l., 2 in. b.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Small slab with four small jars having spouts, probably for colours. *Blue porcelain*.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., 3 in. dr.

Thick slab with eight excavations, having the appearance of a stand with eight vases; probably for colours. *Arragonite*. 8 in. b., 3 in. d.,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Rectangular slab, with cartouche-shaped well for colour, and a small muller or grinder. *Basalt*.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 3 in. b., 1 in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson*, 1834.

Similar slab, flatter. *Slate*. 5 in. l., 3 in. b.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Mullers from similar slabs; one found near the masonry of the Great Pyramid, at Abooseer. *Basalt, wood*. 3 to 2 in. h. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq.*, 1840.

Circular seal or stamp, the handle in the shape of two lotus flowers; on the base, concentric circles of pellets. *Stone*.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. dr.

Three seals, on the base various ornaments. *Stone or terracotta*.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. dr.

Rectangular seal with a circular handle, on the base hieroglyphics. *Stone*.  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. l.,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Seals, with impression of a jackal, and a bull.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. *Terracotta*.

Triangular seal, on which is a peculiar symbol. *Bronze*.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. dr.

Oval impression of a seal, from a papyrus, with the prenomens of Amasis-Neith-si. *Terracotta*.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. dr.

Seal with name of Nafnaarut, a monarch of the xxix. dynasty. *Clay*.

Three impressions of seals; a head of Pallas, a sleeping dog, and hieroglyphics. *Terracotta*. 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr.

Another with Greek? characters. *Lead*. 1 in. dr.

Two slabs, with 7 names of liquid substances; below each a small well. One has the name and titles of Atkai. *Arragonite*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Cylindrical box for ink, with a chain for the pen case; the whole similar to the hieroglyphic symbol for scribe, or writing. *Bronze*.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. box,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. case.

Pugillares, or folding wax tablets, for writing. A few lines of Greek have been written with a style on one. With them is a short curved style and small iron signet. *Wood*.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 5 in. b.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. d.

Instruments; broad blades with recurved handles; knives lunated at one extremity and hooked at the other; pair of pliers. Some of these were found in the same tomb with the board in Case V. *Bronze*.

Small bag, found with one of the preceding instruments. *Leather*.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Portrait of a Græco-Egyptian female upon very thin wood. *Cedar*. 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. b.

Fragment, portion of a calendar. *Calcareous stone*.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. h., 6 in. b.

Fragment with seven lines of hieratic, commencing with a date of the 7th year of Horus? in the 5th line is another date of the first of Payni, of the 21st year of the reign of Amenôf II. *Calcareous stone*. 1 ft. 1 in. b.,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Moulds, with figures of Phtah, Ra, hippopotamic female deity, symbolic eyes, cynocephali, victims, pyramidal hieroglyphic, &c., in intaglio. *Terracotta*. 3 in. to  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. l.

Div. 4. Fragments of hieratic inscriptions. *Calcareous stone*.

CASE 40—41. BOXES, BASKETS, SPOONS, AND BRICKS.

Div. 1. Flat rectangular baskets, platted. *Palm leaves*. 11 in. l. 8 in. h.; 8 in. l., 6 in. h.

Circular fragments of the bottoms of baskets, oval covers, and other pieces, some worked in colours. Various sizes.

Div. 2. Rectangular box, veneered with white and red ivory and blue porcelain. *Ebony*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. b., 9 in. d.

Tall rectangular box, with four short legs, and a cover moving on a cylindrical wood hinge. *Wood*.  $6\frac{5}{8}$  in. h., 5 in. b., 6 in. d.

Rectangular box or basket, with a flat cover of the same. *Papyrus*. 1 ft. sq.,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Rectangular box, with four legs, and curved cover; salmon coloured; on the top, the name and titles of Teh-kar. *Wood*.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. h., 1 ft.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 8 in. b.

Rectangular box, with a pyramidal cover. On it a Cupid holding a flower, finches and water fowl; female figure, perhaps intended for Venus, standing or reclining with loose drapery. Veneered with ivory and inlaid in parts.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., 10 in. sq. *Memphis*.

Small boxes, one with sliding cover. *Wood*.  $5\frac{3}{8}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Bowl-shaped box with partitions. *Wood*.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  in. dr., 3 in. h.

Small four-legged box with a vaulted cover; the sides and top inlaid with ivory stamped with circular ornaments. *Wood*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Tall cylindrical boxes; one contains a substance like flour. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Portion of a similar box. *Horn*. 4 in. h.

Div. 3. Small vases or boxes; the tops and edges carved. *Wood*.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 in. dr.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Box in shape of a gourd divided lengthwise. *Wood*. 7 in. l.

Semi-cylindrical box with a sliding cover. On the sides and top the ornament of an ôskh. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Circular, egg-, and cartouche-shaped spoons. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Shovel-shaped spoon, with handle. *Wood*.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Spoon; the handle formed by lotus flowers. *Wood*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Spoon with an egg-shaped bowl and moveable cover. The handle represents flowers of the papyrus. *Wood*. 1 ft. l. *Memphis*.

Spoons; the bowls representing the shell *Indina Nilotica*, held by a thumb and finger. *Ivory, wood*.  $9\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 in. l.

Spoon, with a similar bowl, which the young Horus, standing upon a lotus flower, supports on his head. *Ivory*.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h. *Thebes*.

Spoon, with bowl in shape of a cartouche, and handle representing a gazelle. Within, two fish feeding on a water plant. *Wood*. 7 in. l.

Spoon or box in shape of a fish. *Ivory*.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Box in shape of a water fowl; the head of the bird is reverted, and conveys to its back, a small fish, which two young birds of the same species fly to devour. *Ivory*. 7 in. l., 3 in. h.

Circular spoon; on the edge a hawk, human face, and a lion or cynocephalus. The handle of lotus flowers. *Wood.* 5 in. l.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. b.

Circular cup, with two cylindrical handles. *Wood.*  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Spoons or boxes in the shape of geese swimming or trussed. *Wood.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Spoon; the bowl in form of the fish *latus*; a fox seizing it by the tail forms the handle. *Wood.*  $10\frac{1}{4}$  in. l. *Memphis.*

Flat spoon with two bowls in shape of cartouches; the handle representing Onouris, holding the lion's tail in the left, and a club or sword in the right hand. In each bowl is a lump of wax of different colour. *Wood.* 7 in. l., 4 in. b.

Spoon with circular bowl; the handle in shape of the fish *latus*, with papyrus flowers. *Wood.*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Spoon; the bowl pear-shaped; on the handle, Khons-Kneph between two stems of the lotus. On the head ornament two birds.

*Wood.*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. *Thebes.*

Fragment, with a dedication to Anubis for Saph, royal bard, superintendent of the bow. *Ebony.*  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in. b.

Long panel, on it the names and titles of Amenof III. (Memnon.) *Ebony.* 11 in. l.

Div. 4. Bricks, stamped with the names of Thutmes or Thothme I. (Chebron). Thutmes or Thothmes III. (Mæris). Amenof or Amunoph II. (Mephrathutmosis); and Thutmes or Thothmes V. (Tmosis). *Clay and straw.* Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1834.

Fragment of a brick from the Pyramid at Dashour. *Clay and straw.* 8 in. l.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. b. Presented by Col. T. P. Thompson.

#### CASE 42—43. BASKETS, TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Large oval basket. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr., 1 ft. 7 in. h.

Smaller oval basket. 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr., 9 in. h.

Mallets used by the Egyptians for hammers. *Wood.*  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft. 2 in. h. One found in the masonry of the Great Pyramid at Abooser. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.

Long rectangular staves, inscribed with the name of Har-piphai. *Wood.* 2 ft. 9 to 1 ft.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Bag, found in the larger basket. *Leather.*

Div. 2. Set of tools found in the same basket, consisting of—

Drill bow, 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.; saw, 1 ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; drill, 10 to 9 in. l.; chisel, 10 in. l.; bradawl,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; horn for water or oil,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; hone, 5 in. l.; roll of prepared leather, 6 in. b.; drill breast-plate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. With this set was one of the mallets in Div. 1

Another set of tools found in the smaller basket, consisting of—

Adze,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.; chisel, 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; drill, 9 in. l.; bradawl,  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. l.; knife,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.; axe-blades,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; handles of tools,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. l. With this set was a mallet in Div. 1. The blades of the preceding tools are of bronze.

Other tools or models:—

Chisels,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; saws,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 in. l.; adzes,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.; hatchets, 1 ft. 6 to 1 ft. 5 in. l.

The blades have been attached by linen bandages and an adhesive

composition. On the blades of the larger, and handles of the smaller tools, is generally inscribed a line of hieroglyphics relative to Thothmes III. (Mœris.)

Model of an axe or hatchet, painted. *Wood.* 1 ft. 7 in. l.

Knife-handle. *Wood.* 4 in. l.

Horn for holding water or oil.  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. l.

Handles of tools. *Wood.*  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in. l. to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Blades of chisels and other tools. *Bronze.*  $4\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. l.

Nails. *Bronze.*  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Bradawl; the iron blade of a late era. *Wood.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Instrument twisted like a corkscrew, supposed to be used by embalmers.  $10\frac{7}{8}$  in. l. *Bronze.*

Tools or models, the peculiar use of many unknown. Several are inscribed with the name and titles of Atkai. *Bronze.* 5 to  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. l.

Div. 3. Hands on handles or fore-arms; one has the head of Athor; the others lotus flowers; their use unknown. *Wood, ivory.* 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. to 7 in. l.

Fragments of a gorget, on which are Typhon, Teoeri, lion's head, camelopard, frog, and jackal-headed sceptre. *Ivory.*  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 in. l.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Fragments of carving; a person of high rank adoring Osiris. *Wood.* 8 in. h.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Moulds, having figures of the bird Ben; one has an enchorial inscription on its reverse. *Calcareous stone.*  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. sq.,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. th.,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. b., 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. th.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 in. sq., by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *One presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834; another by H. Diamond, Esq., 1837.* *W.*

Two fragments of a box or vase, bearing the name and prenomen of Tabraka. *Bronze.* 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. sq.

Pedestal from a small statue, bearing the name and titles of Amounra. In front are the name and titles of a queen Neithakhor (Nitocris), royal daughter of Psametic. *Bronze.*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. l., 2 in. b.,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.

Pedestal, bearing the name and prenomen of Amasis-Neith-si. *Ebony.*  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 in. b., 1 in. h.

Plates, pedestals, and fragments. *Bronze.* 4 in. l., 2 in. b.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h., by  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. cube.

Fragments; one filled with wood, another terminated by a crocodile and a lion-headed rod, another by a hawk-headed rod, under which stands the god Ra, another by the head of the koucoupha. *Bronze.* 8 to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Rectangular plinths, with a leaf-shaped smoother? *Arragonite.*  $1\frac{2}{3}$  in. b.,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in. h.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. th.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. b.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. th.

Plinth; on it, Amounemopt, a royal scribe, adoring Osiris. *Blue porcelain.*  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

An oval disk, with a seated female deity. *Bronze.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr.

Div. 4. Bricks, stamped with the prenomen of Amenôf or Amunoph III. (Memnon); of Rameses III. (Sesostris); of Ranofre, a deceased priest. *Clay.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. b.,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. th., to  $11\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  in. th. *Presented by Lord Prudhoe, 1834.*

Fragments of bricks. *Clay.* *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*



Reed from between the bricks of the walls of Sais. 1 ft. 1 in. l.

*Presented by the same.*

Fragments of plaster, with a flower painted. *Presented by the same.*

Fragment of stucco, imitating syenite. 5 in. l. *Presented by the same.*

Smoothing tools; one has its own figure engraved on it. *Wood.* 9½ in. l., 6¼ in. l., 2¼ in. h.

A cylindrical box containing stucco. *Wood.* 4 in. h., 4 in. dr.

Brushes for colouring walls, of fibres of palm leaves. 7 to 5½ in. l.

Stamp for bricks, with hieroglyphics, for the granaries of the temple of Phtah. *Wood.* 8 in. l.

Oval stamp, with the name of Amenoph III. *Wood.*

CASE 44—45. BASKETS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PLAYTHINGS,  
WEAVING TOOLS, ETC.

Div. 1. Oval, and circular baskets, covers, &c., of the fibres of the palm, some worked in with colours. *Palm leaves.* 1 ft. 3 in. dr., 9 in. h., to 6 in. dr., 3 in. h.

Div. 2. Sistrum; the handle cylindrical, with the head of Athor on each side; on it the head of Athor, between lion-headed uræi and vultures, Pasht Merephtah, seated in a naos, with Meremihi and Mereras holding sistra. These subjects are in outline. *Bronze.* 1 ft. 4½ in. h. *Temple of the Western lake, Karnak.*

Handle of a sistrum; at the top the ægis of Athor between uræi, and a lion seated. *Bronze.* 8¾ in. h.

Sistra, the ends of the wires generally terminating in the head of a goose; one has for its handle a figure of Khons Kneph; they have cats with kittens at the top. *Silver, bronze.* 9½ to 3½ in. l.

Models of sistra. The bodies of those in porcelain are in the form of a gateway. *Wood, porcelain.* 5¾ in. l.; 11 in. to 2 in. l.

A cat from a sistrum. *Bronze.* 2 in. l.

Small bells; one has at the top the heads of Khons Kneph, Chnouphis, Anubis, and Merephtah. *Bronze.* ¾ to 1 in. l.

The top of a bouni or harp, which has had 17 strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 4 in. l. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Small harps, of five strings. *Wood.* 1 ft. 9 to 1 ft. 5 in. h.

Small harp, borne, in playing, on the shoulder; the body covered with parchment; with 4 pegs and a bridge. *Wood.* 3 ft. l., 16 in. h. *Thebes.*

Portions of flutes from the Northern Brick Pyramid at Dashour. *Reed.* *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.*

Small pipe, with 7 holes burnt in at the side, and two straws found with it. *Reed.* 1 ft. 3¼ in. to 8¼ in. l., straw 1 ft. 1 in. to 11¾ in. l.

Pair of cymbals, united by a band of linen. *Bronze.* 5½ in. dr.

Div. 3. Doll, terminating at the thighs. The head has several holes, with pegs by which the hair has been attached. *Wood.* 8 in. h.

Flat dolls; one only has a head, with long hair of clay beads; one has on it the goddess Teoëri. *Wood.* 8½ to 7 in. h.

Draughtsmen of various sizes, generally conical, with globular tops;

one has the head of a cat; others are pyramidal; under one is the figure of a jackal. *Wood, porcelain, &c.* 3 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Dice of uncertain time.

Ball, stuffed with chaff; others platted. *Leather, palm leaves.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. dr.

Fish, the scales indicated by black paint. *Wood.*  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Models of fruit, balls, eggs, &c. *Porcelain.*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in. dr.

Div. 4. Linen cloths of various sizes and shades, and of different texture. Some have a selvage of blue lines. 4 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. b.

Specimen of Egyptian linen bleached by the modern process, and portion of the original. 6 in. b. *Presented by Mr. J. Dodd.*

Skeins of thread, some dyed of a reddish colour.

Spindles and knitting needles. *Wood.*  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 in. l.

Spindles; one has a base of plaster, on which is inscribed the symbol "Ement;" others are wrapped in cloth; and one is attached to a skein of thread. *Wood.* 1 ft. 1 in. to 10 in. l.

Needles for sewing. *Bronze.* 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Hackle for dressing flax or hemp. *Wood.* 4 in. sq.

#### CASES 46—50. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Div. 1. Mummy of a female? On the head is a gilt mask, and round the neck, a coloured ôskh. 4 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Mummies unrolled and wrapped up again.

Large heads and pieces from coffins. *Wood.*

Coffin, of which the cover and upper end is of a far earlier epoch than the sides. On it is a deceased priest in adoration to Osiris, Anubis, Amset, Hape, Sioumautf, and Kebhsnauf. In it is the mummy of a child. *Sycamore.* 2 ft. 11 in. l., 10 in. b., 1 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Small coffin, in which is the mummy of a child, covered with painted linen, representing the face of the deceased, Kebhsnauf and Sioumautf, &c. 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Coffin, containing the mummy of a child. 1 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. b.

Div. 2. Sides of a coffin, covered with representations of deities; among which are the judgment scene, the burning pool of the Amenti, and the boat of the sun. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 11 in. h.

Part of the mummy-shaped coffin of king Men-ka-re, the Mycerinus or Mencheres of the Greeks, builder of the third pyramid. *Wood.* 4 ft. 2 in. l. *Found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse, 1837, and presented by him in 1838.*

Part of a body, supposed to be that of king Men-ka-re, found in the third pyramid by Col. Howard Vyse in 1837. With a fragment of its woollen wrapper. *Presented by Col. Howard Vyse, 1838.*

Skull, and part of a woollen wrapper, from the quarries at Mokattam. *Presented by Dr. J. Bowring, 1838.*

Mummies of children. 2 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 6 in. l.

Cases for holding a fœtus, in shape of Osiris pethempamentes seated. *Wood and stone.*  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Finger, sheathed in silver or silver gilt, from a mummy.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Tress of hair in its bandages. *Linen.* 2 ft. 3 in. l. *Thebes.*

Mummied hair from the heads of men, in oval cakes. 6 in. l.

Div. 3. Part of the lid of the coffin of Taihreri, a female; on it are depicted the judgment scene of the Amenti, the embalmment

scene, &c. In the interior are Netpe and the Hat. *Sycamore.* 4 ft. 3 in. h.

Mummy of Onkhsnofre; on it are the remains of beaded work, a scarabæus, the four genii of the Amenti, &c. (See Coffin, Div. 4.) 5 ft. 1 in. l.

A small coffin, with its cover, containing the mummy of a Græco-Egyptian child; in an external wrapper, with a representation of the deceased. On the cover a viper and wreaths. At the bottom of the chest, Netpe. *Wood.* 2 ft. 8 in. l. mummy, 3 ft. 1 in. coffin.

Upper part of the coffin of Iriouirooui, son of Harsaphes, in the form of a mummy; on it dedications to Osiris and Phtah-Sochari-Osiris. *Wood.*

Mummy of Amouniriou, a functionary of the court of the queen Amounertais, the exterior covered with a network of blue porcelain bugles, &c. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (See coffin, Div. 4.)

Hypocephalus with Chnouphis quadrifrons, and other deities. *Linen.* Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

Tesseræ from Græco-Egyptian mummies, with figure of Anubis, and with inscriptions relative to Heras, Theanò, and Harpocraton. *Wood.*

Div. 4. Oskh or collar, from the outer covering of a mummy. *Linen covered with painted stucco.* 1 ft. dr., 10 in. h.

Inner coffin of Onkhsnofre, daughter of Khonsmòs, in the form of a mummy, having a head-dress with vulture plumes. On it are the hawk of Noumra, Netpe, the standard of Osiris, the embalmment scene, Osiris, Thoth, the four genii of the Amenti, deities, &c. *Wood.* 6 ft. in. l.

Inner coffin of Amouniriou; the scenes upon this coffin very nearly resemble those on the last. 6 ft. l.

#### CASE 52—53. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of cynocephali or dog-headed baboons, animals sacred to Ioh-Thoth and Khons-ioh, and chiefly worshipped at Her-mopolis. 1 ft. 8 in. h., 1 ft. 7 in. h. *Thebes.*

Div. 2. Head of the cynocephalus.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. l. *Thebes.*

Mummies of jackals or dogs with long, upright ears, emblems of Anubis. 1 ft. 3 in. to 1 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. h. *Thebes.*

Head of a dog, animal sacred to Anubis, enveloped in bandages.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Head of a dog, unrolled.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. h.

Div. 3. Mummies of cats. The male was the emblem of the sun, the female of Pasht or Bubastis, the lion and cat-headed deity. 1 ft. 9 in. to 11 in. h. *Thebes.*

Wooden case in shape of a cat seated on a pedestal. In it some embalmed object, probably the mummy of that animal. 1 ft. h.

Cats, unrolled. 1 ft. 8 in. to 1 ft. 10 in. l. *Thebes.*

Various fragments of cats.

## CASE 54—55. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of bulls, consisting of the head and some of the principal bones. On the forehead is the triangular mark of Apis, to whom all cattle were sacred. 1 ft. 7 in. h., 1 ft. 11 in. l.; 1 ft. 8½ in. h., 2 ft. 4 in. l.; 1 ft. 6 in. h., 2 ft. 5 in. l. *Thebes*.

Heads of gazelles, impure animals, emblems of Typhon and Typhonian divinities. 9¼, 10½ to 11½ in. l. *Thebes*.

Div. 3. Mummy of a small ram, sacred to and emblem of Amoun-ra, only the head and some of the bones are preserved. 1 ft. 1 in. h., 1 ft. 8 in. l. *Thebes*.

Heads of rams, unrolled, or in bandages. 1 ft. 1 in. l.

Mummy of a lamb. 11 in. h., 1 ft. 2 in. l. *Thebes*.

Head of a sheep.

## CASES 56—57. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of the ibis. 1 ft. 9 in. h.

Div. 2. Mummy of the black ibis, and two eggs. 1 ft. 1½ in. l. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

Bones of the ibis. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 3 to 9 in. l.

Div. 3. Mummies of the ibis, 1 ft. 9 in. l.

Eggs of the ibis. 2¼ in. l. Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.

Div. 4. Conical pots, with their covers, containing mummies of the ibis, sacred to Thoth. Red earthenware. 1 ft. 4 in. l. *Sakhara*.

## CASE 58. ANIMAL MUMMIES.

Div. 1. Mummies of crocodiles, emblems of Sevek or Sabak; one has been unrolled. 1 ft. 5 to 1 ft. 6 in. l. *Thebes*.

Div. 2. Mummies of snakes or siluri, emblems of Isis, in shape of cakes with meander patterns.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes in the form of oval cakes. 11 in. to 4 in. l.

Rectangular case with a lizard at top and two small rings; in it was found the skeleton of the small snake lying near it. 2¾ in. l. Bronze. *Thebes*.

Rectangular case with a hawk-headed uræus snake on the top, which has held some animal mummy. 7¾ in. l. Bronze.

Div. 4. Snake mummies bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

## CASE 59. COFFIN, ETC.

Coffin of Irioui, in the form of a mummy. The subjects on it are similar to those on the coffin of Otaineb in Case V.; at the back is a figure of Athor. 6 ft. 6 in. h. Bequeathed by Col. William Lethieullier, A.D. 1755.

Figures of Osiris pethempantes, used as cases for papyri. These, which are always portions or copies of the great funeral ritual of the



Egyptians, in hieroglyphic or hieratic characters, were either contained in the bodies of these figures, or else in small cells, with a lid fitting to the body. *Wood, covered with bitumen.* 2 ft. 2 in. to 1 ft. 8½ in. h.

## CASE 60.

Div. 1—2. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Div. 3. Mummies of snakes bandaged in shape of oval cakes.

Mummies of fish bandaged, and some unrolled.

Div. 4. Mummies of Siluri, with their bandages.

## CASE 62.

Div. 4. Bricks from the Pyramids of Illahoon, Dashour, and Howara. *Clay. Presented by Col. Howard Vyse and J. S. Perring, Esq., 1840.*

## CASE 63—64. SEPULCHRAL CONES, ETC.

Div. 3. Sepulchral cones. The precise use of these objects is not known. The bases are inscribed with hieroglyphics in relief, which have been stamped, one specimen exhibiting a double impression. The inscriptions generally read from left to right, contrary to the usual manner. The hieroglyphics contain universally a dedication to the deceased, sometimes accompanied with figures.

Sepulchral cones, stamped with the names of Maimôs, prince of Kôsh or Koushi, (Ethiopia,) in the time of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris); of Nofreophth (Nepherophes,) fourth prophet priest of Amoun; of the same and his wife Amounophth; of Nofreothph, chief scribe of Amoun, and his sister Maire; of "O . . ou . . . and priest of Amoun;" of Tenrokas, a priest; of Ra-men-to-snab, military chief and first prophet priest of Amoun; of Saph, a military officer; of Semau or Senmaut, commander of the infantry (matoï); of O . . attached to the royal palace, and his brother Obi, who are represented in the act of adoration; above is a boat; of Amounemeian, superintendent of the balance of the abode of Amoun; of Amounemhe (Amenemes,) superintendent of the cloth? . . . of upper and lower Egypt; of Kamentosnab, royal scribe, superintendent of the domains of upper and lower Egypt; of Re or Ra, a similar functionary; of Nofre-bai, female holding some office. *Red brick.*

Div. 4. Mask from a coffin, inlaid with bronze. *Wood.* 8½ in. l.

Fragment from the foot of a coffin, on it is the bull Apis, bearing on his back a male mummy. *Wood.* 9 in. b., 7¼ in. h. *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, 1834.*

Fragments of faces from the coffins of mummies. *Wood.* 9½ to 5½ in. h.

Beards from the same; one short and square. *Wood.* 6 to 1¼ in. h.

Feet from a mummy coffin. *Wood.* 6½ in. l.

Hand from the outer covering of a mummy. *Wood.* 6 in. l.

Hand from a coffin, holding a cylindrical roll; a line of hieratic extends across its back. *Wood.* 7¼ in. l.

Lower part of the outer covering of a mummy. On it are feet, sandals, feathered ornaments, &c. *Linen.* 9 in. b.,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. h.

Piece of the covering of a mummy, taken from the back, covered with stucco, and painted white with red stripes. *Linen.* 1 ft. 4 in. h.

CASES 65—76. MUMMIES, COFFINS, ETC.

Case 65—1. Mummy of Pefaakhons, surnamed Onkhounnofre, auditor of the royal palace, in its outer linen case. The principal objects on this mummy are Osiris and the four genii of the Amenti, the hawk of Ra, Isis, Nephthys, Selk, Neith, Anubis and the bull Apis. 5 ft.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Case 65—2. Mummy of Penamoun, (coffin in Case D.) priest of Amoun, in its bandages; on it an ôskh and pectoral plate with deities, &c. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 65—3. Outer linen case from the mummy of Harouonkh; the figures nearly similar to those on that of Pefaakhons (1.) 5 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 66—1. Coffin of Tatshbapem. On it is the deceased worshipping Osiris, Anubis, the four genii of the Amenti; and various deities. On the feet Apis bearing a mummy. *Wood.* 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 66—2. Mummy of Tatshbapem; on the exterior a network of bugles, and a scarabæus with extended wings in beads.

Case 67—1. Mummy of Kotb-ti, priestess of Amoun, in its bandages. On the head the mask of the deceased, with the face gilded, and two ivory studs attaching the hair. The hands and arms are modelled in wood, the former covered with models of rings and bracelets, one of which has the shell *Trochus Pharaonicus*; on the body are a pectoral plate with Anubis, and a copper model of a mummy. The hair is exhibited in trays at the side of the coffin beneath. 5 ft.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Case 67—2. Coffin of Kotb-ti, in shape of a mummy; each hand is represented holding a nosegay; on it Anubis, Isis, and Nephthys, Thoht, and on the chest Netpe. *Wood.* 6 ft.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. l.

Case 68. Coffin of Hor or Horus, incense-bearer of the abode of Noum-ra; the principal objects depicted on this coffin are the judgment scene of the Amenti, Osiris mummied in the form of a Sphinx lying on a bier, and various inferior deities. In the interior of the lid is Socharis-Osiris, and in that of the chest, Isis; two decapitated figures at the soles. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1 in. l.

Case 69—1. Mummy of Har-sont-iotf, Theban priest of Amoun, enveloped in its outer linen covering, coloured blue, with gilded figures of divinities, and scenes of the great funeral ritual; on the feet Asiatic captives, &c. 5 ft.  $7\frac{3}{4}$  in. l.

Case 69—2. Coffin of Pi-rothar-naaoubsh, incense-bearer of the temple of Khons, containing a mummy; on it are represented the judgment scenes, and most of the principal sepulchral divinities; at the sides the car of Athor and other divinities. *Wood.* 6 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. l.

Case 70—1. Mummy of Har-em-hbai, in its outer covering, on which various divinities are painted in different colours. Some are partly gilded. 5 ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. h.

Case 70—2. Inner coffin of Nentef or Enintef, king of one of the early dynasties. The lid has been gilded, and is ornamented with the

wings and tail of a vulture. Fragments of the exterior bandages, having hieratic inscriptions, are exhibited at the sides. *Wood.* 6 ft. 4 in. l.

Case 71—1. Mummy in its bandages, much decayed, and the feet broken off; on it is bead-work, representing a scarabæus, emblem of stability, &c., with strings of coloured bugles. 4 ft. 7½ in. l.

Case 71—2. Mummy in its bandages, the mask gilt; on it Netpe, Osiris-Tattou, the four genii of the Amenti, the embalmment of the deceased by Anubis, and Isis mourning. 4 ft. 10 in. l.

Case 71—3. Mummy in its bandages; on it a net of bugles and beads, and a piece of painted linen, representing the embalmment scene, with several deities. 5 ft. 2½ in. l.

Case 72—1. Mummy in its bandages, of a light brown colour; the upper part is covered with a layer of pitch. 5 ft. 4¼ in. l.

Case 72—2. Coffin of Ten-en-amoun, a Theban incense-bearer. The face is of dark wood. On the body are the representations of Osiris, Isis, and Nephthys, the bull of Phtah Socharis, the car of Athor, &c. 6 ft. 4¾ in. l.

Case 73—1. Græco-Egyptian mummy in its bandages; on the neck is a peculiar pectoral ornament consisting of gilded wooden figures of different symbols and divinities. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 73—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Khonsaouonkh, sacerdotal functionary and scribe; the face gilded; on it the deceased adoring the king Amenophis I. The mummy lies in the chest, enveloped in linen, which has been gilded and decorated with the usual representations, and subsequently covered with pitch. 5 ft. 9 in. l.

Case 74—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian youth, in plain bandages; over the face is placed the portrait of the deceased, full faced, upon a thin piece of cedar. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 74—2, 3. Coffin and mummy of Onkhhapê, a sacred musician. The coffin, which is of the Roman era, has on it the mummy of the deceased in a boat, with Isis and Nephthys, and the standard of Osiris in a similar boat with Isis, Nephthys, Harsiesi, Thoth, Thmêi, &c. 6 ft. l., 1 ft. 8 in. b., 1 ft. 6 in. h.

Mummy of Onkhhapê in its bandages; with it are a pair of bronze cymbals. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 75—1. Mummy of a Græco-Egyptian or Roman; on the carving is the portrait of the deceased in a toga, and network dress, deities, &c. 5 ft. 1¾ in. l.

Case 75—2. Coffin of Tphous or Tphout, a Græco-Egyptian girl, deceased in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian; on it is the deceased adoring Osiris, Anubis, and the genii of the Amenti. On the bottom is Netpe. 4 ft. 9¾ in. l., 1 ft. 7½ h., 1 ft. 9 in. w.

Case 76—1. Mummy of Mautem-men, priestess of Amoun, swathed in such a manner as to exhibit the whole form, the back of the head, and extremities of the feet. 5 ft. 7 in. l.

Case 76—2. Mummy of the Roman era, in its bandages. On the outer covering is a figure of Osiris pethempamentes full-faced. At the sides of the head are Isis and Nephthys kneeling. 5 ft. 6 in. l.

Case 76—3. Mummy of a female named Cleopatra; on its exterior wrapper is a disk in a boat, Ra, Anubis, and the four genii of

the Amenti, &c. In the bandages at the side of the head is a comb. 5 ft. 7 in. l. (Coffin in Case 77.) *Gournah.*

CASE 77. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, SEPULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, AMULETS, ETC.

Coffin of the same Cleopatra, of the family of Soter. On the exterior are the judgment scenes before Ra and Osiris, and the inferior genii, guardians of the halls of the Amenti. Inside the cover is a Greek zodiac, and the heaven. *Wood.* 5 ft. 10 in. l., 2 ft. 1 in. b., 1 ft. 11½ in. h.

78. Sepulchral tablet representing Atpamen adoring Ra and Osiris. *Wood.*

Sepulchral tablet, Nehemsrato adoring Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Athor, and Anubis. *Wood.*

Sepulchral tablet, a deceased worshipping Osiris, Isis, Nephthys, and four genii of Amenti. *Wood.*

79. Sepulchral tablet, Taheb, a priestess of Amen, adoring Osiris, Horus, Isis, Nephthys, Thoth, Anubis, and Hephheru.

80. Three similar tablets. Taiau sher, priestess of Amen, worshipping Ra seated—a deceased whose name is not inserted, adoring boat of Sun and other divinities—a deceased Sa pescher, holding several offices, adoring Ra and Osiris.

81. Rings with a break in the circumference, probably objects of attire, but their precise application unknown. *Carnelian, jasper, composition, ivory, &c.*

Ear-rings, and pendants from ear-rings; bracelets. *Gold, silver, bronze, porcelain, glass.*

Signets set with amulets or scarabæi; some bear the prenomen of Thothmes III. (Mœris), one, that of Rameses VII. or IX.; those of iron are of the Greek period. *Gold, electrum, silver, bronze, iron.*

A pair of bracelets made of cowries.

82. Necklaces, bracelets, pendent ornaments, beads, &c.; one necklace has pendants in the form of the lock of Horus, fish, and cowries, with a cowrie-shaped clasp; another has flat beads representing deities, symbols, &c.; and a third, blue spherical beads capped with silver. Among the pendants are an ægis of Pasht, a soul, and the shell *Indina Nilotica.* *Gold, carnelian, jasper, amethyst, Egyptian emerald, &c.*

83. Finger rings, some in open work, with figures of deities, &c.; on the faces of several are the prenomen of Amenof III., the names of Amentuonk, Amoun-ra, &c., one of gold of the Ptolemaic or Roman time, with Serapis, Isis, and Horus. *Porcelain, ivory, mother of pearl, carnelian, bronze, &c.*

87. Pectoral plates; many are in the shape of a propylon, having a scarabæus ascending, in a boat, adored on each side by Isis and Nephthys.—Many of these plates bear the names of the persons to whom they belonged; with them are some others having the head of Athor, scarabæus with symbolic eyes, deities, &c. *Basalt, arragonite, porcelain, vitrified earth, &c.*

88. Portions from the network coverings of mummies, consist-



ing of scarabæi, wings, bugles, beads, &c., crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, symbolical eyes, sceptres terminating in head of lotus flowers, beads, &c. *Porcelain*.

89. Sepulchral amulets in the form of two fingers, of the human heart, and scarabæi. *Basalt, &c.*

CASE 90—101. COFFIN, OBJECTS OF ATTIRE, AMULETS,  
SEFULCHRAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

90. Coffin of Soter, an archon of Thebes. On the sides the judgment scene of the Amenti and the four-ram-headed hawk of Amoun-ra. On the top is the hawk of the sun, and in the interior is a Greek zodiac. On the board is Netpe. *Wood*. 6 ft. 11½ in. l., 2 ft. 6 in. h. 2 ft. 4½ in. b.

94. Various specimens of Egyptian glass.

95. Amulets; the greater portion of them in the shape of the scarabæus, but many in those of animals (among which are Egyptian hedgehogs, and a human-headed hog); they have incised on their bases the figures of deities, sacred animals, the names of kings, short inscriptions, and other symbols or hieroglyphics. They have formed portions of necklaces, bracelets, rings, or other articles of personal adornment, and are classed according to the objects which they represent, with an internal arrangement following the rank of the symbols on their bases. Among the larger ones in Div. 1, will be found the prenomen of Re-Men-Ka, the names of Amenof II. and III., and Taia, wife of the latter; on the smaller in Div. 2, the figures and names of Amoun and Phtah; the names or prenomens of Amenemhe I., Osortasen III., Thothmes III. (Mæris), Amenôf II. and III., Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), an unplaced Amenof, Rameses IV. and Aahmes Neithsi (Amasis) of the 26th dynasty. *Amethyst, carnelian, dark and vitrified stone, porcelain, &c.*

96. Scarabæi completely carved; most of them have rings or perforations under the body. *Basalt, porcelain, carnelian, composition, &c.*

100. Sepulchral scarabæi, generally engraved with a prayer or formula, extracted from the ritual, relative to the heart or soul, of which it was probably the emblem. Considerable difference exists in the length of the inscriptions; but they often contain the name of the deceased. The inscribed sepulchral scarabæi are found between the folds of the interior bandages and on the chest of the mummies. The inscription is on the base; but the names and titles of the deceased, figures of deities, &c., are found on the elytra and corslet. From the difference observable in the elytra, different species of the insect seem to be represented. Among these are a small green jasper scarabæus, set in a semi-oval plinth of gold, said to have been found in the coffin of king Enintef, but bearing the name of the king Savakem . . f; several bear the names of different functionaries; one has a heart-shaped vein, in which is engraved a bennou, and at its sides "the heart of the sun." In this division are other amulets, in form of a vase, human heart, two fingers of the hand, &c. *Basalt, serpentine, marble, hematite, steatite, &c.*

Div. 101. Bandlets from mummies. *Linen*.

Ornaments taken from the bodies of mummies one has stamped

upon it the figure of Osiris pethempamentes, another the names of two early kings. *Gold, silver, tin, iron.*

Amulets representing symbolic eyes, heart, plumes of divinities, lotus sceptres, symbols of stability and life, pillows, counterpoises of collars, levels, bores, solar disks or hills, and victims with their legs bound. *Hard stone and composition.*

Sepulchral sandals; one of papyrus, with part of a Greek inscription; another has a figure of a foreigner bound hand and foot, with an inscription relative to all the enemies of the deceased being under the sandals. *Linen.*

Plates from flank incision of mummies, representing mystical eye, plate with name of Seneferka and Kaenra two early kings, vultures, uræi, hearts, emblems of stability, and other stamped ornaments from mummies. *Gold.*

Fragments embossed with figures of Osorkon I. or II., and Amoun-ra Harsaphes. *Leather.*

Div. 102. Gilded ornaments of wood or linen, representing deities, &c., and portions of garlands from mummies.

Over Case 1. Chnough or Kneph, the ram-headed type of Amoun seated, wearing the shenti: the head attire of diminished proportion, and the statue of a very late era. *Bronze.* 2 ft. h.

Over Cases 2, 3. Outer coffin of Penamoun, a priest. (See Case 6. for the inner coffin, and 65. for the body.) Below is a dedication to Osiris, and the goddess Athor. *Wood.* 6 ft. 8½ in. h., 2 ft. ½ in. l.

Over 4. Osiris pethempamentes standing. *Bronze.*

Over Case 6. Female, probably a deity, standing, her right hand clasped, her left flat and open. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 6½ in. h.

Over Cases 8 to 25. Casts of the sculptures from the entrance of the small temple of Beit-oually, near Kalabshe. This side is in two compartments, and in the first is Rameses II. in his war chariot, attended by his two sons, attacking the black and copper coloured races of Kush or Æthiopia. In the second portion, Rameses II. seated on his throne, investing with a gold chain Amenemape or Amounemopt prince of Kush or Æthiopia, introduced to him by his eldest son Amenherpefbour or Amounhipefbour. Behind the prince are tusks of elephants, skins of panthers, gold chains, gold dust and gems, rings of gold, bucklers, chairs, feathers, and eggs of the ostrich; these are followed by Æthiopians bringing various live animals, the most remarkable of which are oxen with their horns in the shape of human hands, and a head with a tuft of hair. In the lower division the same prince is introduced by two high officers of state to the monarch, having across his shoulders a tray of valuable plants, skins of panthers, and chains of gold. He is followed by Æthiopians bringing various animals, among which are a giraffe, green monkeys, gazelles, and lions. Females bringing their children, and prisoners manacled, appear in this part of the procession.

Over Case 31. Mummy case, scooped out of a single tree; the head in a feathered cleft, the face black, the body covered by the wings and tail of a bird; on the chest a vulture; on the soles of the feet, Isis and Nephthys kneeling on altars; down the body is a dedication to Osiris. No name remains, but the case is apparently of the style and

period of the coffin of king Nentef, in Case S S. *Wood.* 6 ft. 1. n. h.

Over Case 34. Coffin of Mauteneimas, or Mouteneimôs, female musician of the goddess Maut; on it Netpe, a door with bolts, a ram and vase, and the usual scenes. *Wood.* 5 ft. 11 in. h.

Over Cases 40 to 57. Casts of sculptures from the entrance of the small temple at Beit-oually near Kalabshe. In the first division on the left hand, the monarch Rameses II. seated on his throne receives the principal officers of his court, who bring before his feet captives of the chief nations of Asia. In the second division, the king, attended by his dog Anathemnisht, is about to decapitate an Asiatic. In the third, crowned in the teshr or red cap, having ascended his chariot, he attacks an Asiatic nation, who are represented in full rout. The next compartment shews the monarch attacking a fortress of Central Asia; the nation is personified by a larger figure, while the scenes going on at the fortress are a female throwing a child over the battlements, and a man supplicating with a lighted censer, while the son or brother of the king attacks the door of the fortress with a hatchet; in the last compartment he is represented bringing before the monarch a file of Asiatic prisoners. The nations mentioned in the hieroglyphics are the Taken or Token and the Sharo.

These casts, made in Nubia under the direction of Mr. Hay and by Mr. Bonomi, have been coloured in imitation of originals by the latter gentleman.

Over Case 5. Glass case containing the bones of a mummied ibis, with insects and other contents of the stomach, prepared by Sir Anthony Carlisle, in 1805. *Presented by Sir Joseph Banks.*

Over Case 61. Osiris onnophris; the eyes have been inlaid with some other material. *Bronze.* 2 ft. 10 in. h.

Over Case 64. Osiris pethempantes, standing. *Bronze.*

Over the door. Cross from the vestment of a Copt priest, supposed not to be later than A.D. 640; is gilt, and embossed with a double spiral pattern: the right arm of the transverse bar imperfect. *Leather.* 2 ft. 6 in. h., 1 ft. 6 in. b. *Medinat Abou.* *Presented by Sir J. G. Wilkinson,* 1834.

On the marble tables in the centre of this and the succeeding ROOM are models, in plaster, of the great standing obelisk at Karnak, and of that at Heliopolis. *Presented by Joseph Bonomi, Esq.,* 1840.

#### EXPLANATION OF EGYPTIAN TERMS.

**CLAPT.**—Head-dress with long lappets pendent on the shoulders and neck. See statue of Amenof III. Egyptian Saloon, 21. Coffins of mummies, &c.

**GOM.**—Sort of sceptre, terminating in the head of an animal called the koucoupha. See in the hands of a male figure in a fresco painting, Eg. Sal. 176, and object Egypt. Room, Case G. Div. 3, &c.

**OSKH.**—Semicircular collar or tippet worn round the neck. See bust of Rameses II. or III. (Sesostris), Eg. Sal. 19. Object in Case BB. Div. 4, &c.

**OFT.**—Crown of Osiris and other deities, composed of a conical cap flanked by two ostrich feathers, with a disk in front, placed on the horns of a goat. See fig. of Osiris, Case B. Div. 2, &c.

**PSCHENT.**—Cap or crown worn by deities and Pharaohs, composed of the shaa and teshr. See Pharaonic head, Eg. Sal. 15.

**SHAA.**—Conical cap, upper portion of the pschent, called also out and uobsh or white. See statue of Menephtah II., Eg. Sal. 61.

**SHENTI.**—Short garment worn round the loins. See statue of Amenof III., Eg. Sal. 21. Bronze fig. of Amoun-ra, Egypt. Room, Case A. Div. 2, &c.

**TESHR.**—The 'red' cap, lower portion of the pschent, cylindrical cap, with tall inclined peak behind and spiral ornament in front. See fig. Neith, Egypt. Room, Case A. Div. 2. Amulets, Case A A A. Div. 5.

**TOSH.**—Royal military cap. Bas-relief of Rameses II. (Sesostris), Egypt. Room, Case U. Div. 4.

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## BRONZE ROOM.

The upright Cases in the centre of the Room contain the Greek and Roman bronze figures of the Collection, the rest are not yet arranged. At the end Case on the right hand is a collection of vases and terracottas from Athens and various places in Greece. The remaining Cases are not yet finally arranged. Above Cases 5—60 on the north entrance are representations of the Etruscan Charon from the entrances of tombs.

Above the Cases 7 to 26, are paintings in fac-simile of a tomb found at Vulci in 1832, representing games of leaping, running, horse and foot race, &c.

Above Cases 33—58, accompanied by Etruscan inscriptions, are fac-similes of another tomb at Vulci, unfortunately much mutilated, and the subject of the paintings not quite certain. Pluto and Proserpine are near the centre. The chequered ceilings of the tomb are above the upright Cases above the south wall.

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## ETRUSCAN ROOM.

In this Room is a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known by the name of Etruscan, Græco-Italian or painted Vases. They are of various epochs and styles.

The present collection is arranged chronologically and according to the localities in which they were found. In the Cases 1—5 are vases of heavy black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, the work of the ancient Etruscans, and principally found at Cervetri or Cære, the ancient Agylla. To these succeed, in Case 6—7, the Vases, called Nolan-Ægyptian or Phœnician, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. To these succeed Cases 8 to 19, the early vases with black figures upon red or orange back-grounds, the subjects of which are generally mythological. These vases are principally from Vulci, Canino, and the Ponte della Badia, to the north of Rome. The vases in Cases 20—30, executed with more care and finish, are principally from Canino and Nola. Those in the room, commencing Case 31 and ending Case 55, are of the later style of these objects, and chiefly from the province of the Basilicata, which lies to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Among them will be found, Case 35, some rhytons or drinking cups fashioned in the shape of the heads of animals. In the Cases 36—51, are vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56—60 filled with terracottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship, and in the centre are various divinities and mythological groups. Vases with representations on both sides are exhibited in glass cases in the centre of the Room.



Over Cases 36—55 are painted fac-similes, by S. Campanari, of the walls of an Etruscan tomb at Tarquinii, in two divisions; in the lower are represented dances and entertainments, and in the upper athletic games, as leaping, running, chariot race, hurling the discus, boxing and the armed course; above is a large vase and two persons at an entertainment. The entrance of this tomb, decorated with two panthers, is above the Cases 18—29, 32—33.

Above Cases 6—26, a painting in fac-simile of another tomb at Tarquinii, representing an entertainment. In the centre, one of the pages holds in his hand a percolated vase or wine strainer. At the sides are male and female dancers surrounded by trees and animals, above is the chequered ceiling of the same tomb.

The Cases 1—4, 57—59, are paintings from another tomb at Corneto; that above 1—4, represents a female paying the last offices to an old man stretched out on a bier; that above 57—60, two men drinking and dancing. Close to these are the ends of the same tomb, with men drinking and playing on the double flute.

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### MEDAL ROOM.

At the farther end of the Tenth Room is the MEDAL ROOM, where are deposited a large collection of Coins and Medals, the basis of which was formed by the cabinets of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Robert Cotton, and which has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent donation of HIS late MAJESTY, KING GEORGE IV., by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode and R. P. Knight, Esq., and the donations of Lady Banks and W. Marsden, Esq. It is comprehended under the three following heads:

1. Ancient Coins.
2. Modern Coins.
3. Medals.

The first of these heads consists of Greek and Roman coins.

The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order, and include all those struck with Greek characters, in Greece, or elsewhere, by kings, states, or cities, which were independent of the Romans. With this class are placed likewise the coins of free states and cities, which made use of either the Etruscan, Roman, Punic, Spanish, or other characters.

The Roman coins are placed, as far as it can be ascertained, in chronological order. They consist of the *As* and its divisions; Family or Consular coins; Imperial coins struck in Rome; Imperial coins struck in Egypt; Imperial coins struck with Greek characters, in different states and cities subject to the Romans; Imperial coins struck in the Roman colonies; Imperial coins struck with Punic characters; and Contorniates.

The second head, comprising modern coins, consists of Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations. This class is arranged according to the respective countries to which the coins belong, those of each country being kept separate.

The third read, which comprises a class considerably more modern than either of those which precede it, consists of medals struck in our own country, and of those which have been struck abroad. These are arranged in the same manner as the modern coins.

EDWARD HAWKINS.

*Jan. 14, 1846.*

### PRINT ROOM.

This Room, at the north end of the west wing upon the ascent of the staircase to the Egyptian Room, contains an extensive and valuable collection of Prints and Drawings, an important part of which were bequeathed by the Rev. C. M. CRACHERODE, and RICHARD PAYNE KNIGHT, Esq.

Several of the Egyptian Papyri written in the hieroglyphical, hieratical, enchorial, or demotic character, which have been framed and glazed, are arranged on the walls of the passage leading to this Room.

The contents of the MEDAL and PRINT ROOMS can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

HENRY ELLIS.

*Jan. 14, 1846.*



PRICES OF CASTS  
FROM ANCIENT MARBLES, BRONZES, ETC.,  
IN  
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ELGIN MARBLES.

PEDIMENTS, ETC., OF THE PARTHENON.

Nos. [painted black.]	£	s.	d.
65. Hyperion . . . . .	0	16	0
Right arm of Hyperion [separate] . . . . .	0	4	0
66. Heads of Horses of Hyperion . . . . .	1	10	0
71. Theseus . . . . .	4	10	0
77. Ceres and Proserpine . . . . .	18	0	0
74. Iris . . . . .	5	0	0
72. Torso of Victory . . . . .	1	10	0
67. One of the Fates . . . . .	7	0	0
63. The two other Fates . . . . .	18	0	0
68. Horse's Head . . . . .	0	12	0
70. Ilissus . . . . .	5	0	0
76. Torso of Cecrops . . . . .	1	10	0
118. Fragment of the Head of Minerva . . . . .	0	3	0
75. Fragment of the Body of Minerva . . . . .	0	12	0
64. Torso of Neptune . . . . .	1	0	0
271. Fragment of Serpent . . . . .	0	2	0
69. Torso of Victory without wings . . . . .	1	0	0
73. Fragment of Latona . . . . .	1	5	0
143. Torso of a Youth . . . . .	0	3	0
79. Torso of a Female Figure . . . . .	0	3	6
294. Torso of a Youth, probably part of a Metope . . . . .	0	3	0
156. Fragment of a Female Figure . . . . .	0	15	0
207. Capital of a Column [one quarter] . . . . .	0	18	0

METOPES OF THE PARTHENON.

11. Metope . . . . .	1	15	0
2. ——— . . . . .	2	0	0
8. ——— . . . . .	2	0	0
12. ——— . . . . .	1	12	0
15. ——— . . . . .	1	15	0
6. ——— . . . . .	1	17	6
4. ——— . . . . .	1	15	0
5. ——— . . . . .	1	15	0
13. ——— . . . . .	1	17	6
7. ——— . . . . .	2	0	0
1. ——— . . . . .	2	0	0
3. ——— . . . . .	1	15	0
9. ——— . . . . .	2	0	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
14.	Metope . . . . .	2	0	0
10.	_____ . . . . .	1	15	0
16.	In three pieces . . . . .	3	0	0
17.	In three pieces . . . . .	3	0	0
18.	In three pieces . . . . .	3	0	0
18*.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	0	12	0
19.	Single slab . . . . .	1	0	0
19*.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	0	10	0
20.	Single slab . . . . .	1	0	0
21.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 100.	_____ . . . . .	1	18	0
22.	_____ . . . . .	0	7	6
A 25.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	1	0	0
23.	Single slab . . . . .	1	0	0
24.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
34.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
98.	_____ . . . . .	0	3	0
177*.	_____ . . . . .	0	4	0
35.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
35*.	_____ . . . . .	0	10	0
37.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
178*.	_____ . . . . .	0	3	6
36.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
35*.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
38.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
25.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
26.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
27.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
28.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
29.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
30.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
31.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
38*.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
32.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
33.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
33.	Return . . . . .	0	7	0
39.	Single slab . . . . .	1	0	0
A 75.	[Cast from plaster] . . . . .	1	0	0
A 76.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 77.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 78.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 79.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 80.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 81.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 82.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 83.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 84.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 85.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 86.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0
A 87.	_____ . . . . .	1	0	0



PRICES OF CASTS.

Nos.		£	s.	d.
A 88.	[Cast from Plaster]	0	10	0
40*	Single slab	0	13	0
41.	_____	1	0	0
41*	_____	0	1	6
38**	_____	1	0	0
46.	_____	1	0	0
50.	_____	1	0	0
47.	_____	1	0	0
52.	_____	1	0	0
40.	_____	1	0	0
42.	_____	1	0	0
49.	_____	1	0	0
45.	_____	1	0	0
48.	_____	1	0	0
43.	_____	1	0	0
44.	_____	1	0	0
51.	_____	1	0	0
38**	_____	0	13	0
53.	_____	1	0	0
54.	_____	1	0	0
56.	_____	1	0	0
55.	_____	1	0	0
15*	_____	0	16	0
57.	_____	1	0	0
59.	_____	1	0	0
61.	_____	1	0	0
60.	_____	1	0	0
58.	_____	1	0	0
96.	_____	0	3	0
62.	_____	1	0	0
62.	Return	0	9	0
A 1.	[Cast from Plaster]	1	0	0
A 2.	_____	1	0	0
A 3.	_____	1	0	0
A 4.	_____	1	0	0
A 5.	_____	1	0	0
A 6.	_____	1	0	0
A 7.	_____	0	16	0
A 8.	_____	0	16	0
A 9.	_____	0	12	0
A 10.	_____	0	12	0
A 11.	_____	0	12	0
A 12.	_____	0	12	0

VARIOUS.

Temple of Victory.				
Frieze in four pieces		3	3	0
Bas relief with two figures [Casts from plaster]		1	16	0
_____ with single figure _____		1	2	0
_____ No. 3 _____		0	11	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

	£	s.	d.
Temple of Erectheus.			
Frieze, Pilaster of Capital . . . . .	1	18	0
Ionic Capital (one half), A 47 . . . . .	1	16	0
<hr/>			
Caryatis, No. A 42 . . . . .	6	0	0
Icarus, No. 306 . . . . .	2	12	0
Bas relief, No. 235 . . . . .	1	5	0
Fleuron, from Temple at Eleusis, No. 173 . . . . .	0	18	0
Sepulchral stèle, No. 213 . . . . .	0	4	0
Stèle, No. 175 . . . . .	0	2	6
Upper part of Sepulchral Stèle, No. 292* . . . . .	0	2	6
Ornament, No. 9 . . . . .	0	10	0
Tile Ornament . . . . .	0	10	0
Bas relief, No. 9 . . . . .	0	12	0
————— No. 14 . . . . .	0	16	0
Ornament, No. 11 . . . . .	0	18	0
Female Head [Cast from plaster]. . . . .	0	7	0

PHIGALEIAN MARBLES.

The whole frieze in twenty-three pieces . . . . .	30	0	0
Single slabs in proportion.			

TOWNLEY COLLECTION.

Caryatis, Room II. No. 4 . . . . .	5	0	0
Venus, Room II. No. 8 . . . . .	5	0	0
Torso of Hercules, Room III. No. 40* . . . . .	0	5	0
Venus, Room III. No. 22 . . . . .	1	0	0
Pindar, Room III. No. 39 . . . . .	0	8	0
Actæon, Room III. No. 45 . . . . .	2	0	0
Thalia, Room IV. No. 5 . . . . .	14	0	0
Bacchus and Ampelus, Room IV. No. 8 . . . . .	5	0	0
Jupiter, Room VI. No. 15 . . . . .	0	12	0
Faustina, Room VI. No. 32 . . . . .	0	6	6
Plautilla, Room VI. No. 39 . . . . .	0	6	6
Alys, Room VI. No. 41 . . . . .	0	5	6
Nero, Room VI. No. 44 . . . . .	0	7	0
Diomedes, Room VI. No. 47 . . . . .	0	10	6
Muse, Room VI. No. 60 . . . . .	0	12	0
Jupiter Serapis, Room VI. No. 68 . . . . .	0	8	0
Faun, Room XI. No. 18 . . . . .	4	0	0
Faun, Room XI. No. 34 . . . . .	0	7	6
Clytie, Room XII. No. 12 . . . . .	0	10	6
Torso of Venus, Phigaleian Gallery . . . . .	0	9	0
Vase, Room II., No. 7 . . . . .	0	19	0
Bassi Relievi, viz.			
Room III. No. 6 . . . . .	0	10	0
————— No. 10 . . . . .	0	8	0
————— No. 12 . . . . .	1	2	0
————— No. 14 . . . . .	0	8	0
————— VI. No. 28 . . . . .	0	3	6
————— XII. No. 1 . . . . .	0	10	0
————— No. 20 . . . . .	0	10	0

PRICES OF CASTS.

	£	s.	d.
Leg of Table, Room II. No. 3 . . . . .	0	10	0
Leg of Table, Room XI. No. 24 . . . . .	0	7	0

BRONZES.

Hercules [without tree], Room XI. No. 24 . . . . .	1	1	0
Apollo, Room XI. No. 55 . . . . .	0	15	0
Small Apollo, P K. No. 78* . . . . .	0	4	0
Small Apollo No. 78** . . . . .	0	6	6
Venus, No. 85* . . . . .	0	5	0
Venus, No. 85** . . . . .	0	4	0
Mercury . . . . .	0	4	0
Do. cast in Bronze . . . . .	5	0	0
Jupiter, No. 77* . . . . .	0	4	0
Jupiter, No. 77** . . . . .	0	5	0
Victory, No. 85* . . . . .	0	4	0
Hercules, No. 91* . . . . .	0	5	0
Silenus, No. 90* . . . . .	0	5	0
Satyr, No. 90** . . . . .	0	5	0
Bust of Minerva, No. 83* . . . . .	0	3	0
Atys, No. 166. . . . .	0	3	6
Lamp . . . . .	0	2	6
——— No. 57* . . . . .	0	4	0
——— Peacock handle, K. . . . .	0	5	0
——— Leaf pattern, K. . . . .	0	2	0
——— Lion's Head, No. 57** . . . . .	0	4	0
——— A Foot. . . . .	0	2	0
——— Smaller ditto. . . . .	0	1	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rosetta inscription . . . . .	0	6	0
Stone with inscription in cuneiform characters . . . . .	0	2	0
Terra Cotta Vase . . . . .	0	4	0
————— Ewer . . . . .	0	3	0
————— Basin . . . . .	0	2	6
————— Lamp, AN. 41 . . . . .	0	1	6
————— Bellerophon and the Chimæra, Bronze Room . . . . .	0	1	6
————— Perseus and Medusa . . . . . do. . . . .	0	1	6
————— Alcæus and Sappho . . . . . do. . . . .	0	1	6
Cellini Cup . . . . .	0	7	0

SCULPTURES AND INSCRIPTIONS FROM  
PERSEPOLIS; viz.

No. 84. . . . .	0	8	0
No. 85. . . . .	0	8	0
No. 86. . . . .	0	7	0
No. 89. . . . .	0	2	6
No. 90. . . . .	0	7	6
No. 91. . . . .	0	7	6
No. 92. . . . .	0	7	6
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Bust of Ray, the Naturalist . . . . .	0	10	6

PRICES OF CASTS.

£ s. d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Head of Sivatherium (Fossil)	. . . . .	0 15 0
——— Elephant—Sewalik Hills	. . . . .	1 7 0
——— Crocodile—Sewalik Hills	. . . . .	0 7 0
——— Mastodon—Sewalik Hills	. . . . .	1 7 0
——— Ohio Mastodon .	. . . . .	1 10 0
Homalanotus Knightii .	. . . . .	0 1 0
Holoptychus nobilissimus .	. . . . .	0 1 0
Foot of Dodo . . . . .	. . . . .	0 3 6

Applications for any of the above-mentioned Casts are to be made in writing to the Secretary, from whom information may be obtained as to the terms upon which Casts of any other objects in the Museum Collections will be supplied.

The Formatore employed at the Museum will pack and despatch Casts for any part of the world, when so required; but the risk of breakage or other injury is, in all cases, to be borne by the Purchaser.

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